

**FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.**

[PRICE 6D.]



## Original Correspondence.

## MINING IN CALIFORNIA.

**GONDOLA STEAM-BOATS FOR THE THAMES.**—Messrs. Jordan and Getty, of Liverpool, have taken the contract for building eight steam-boats for the Steam Gondola Company, four to be ready in May, and the others to follow. The hulls will be built on Jordan's patent—an iron framing, with timber bolted to it, combining lightness and strength. The length of the boats will be about 120 feet; draught of water at the load line about 18 inches; engines from 25 to 30-horse power in each. The boats are being made by Messrs. Longbridge and Co., of Newcastle, with which exception Messrs. Jordan and Getty are to construct, furnish, upholster, and decorate "all the vessels; they are to combine the form of the gondolas which sail on the Italian waters, with the best parts of the American river steamers; painted in gay colours, and decorated with suitable carvings, which, added to the plate-glass windows, and the entire absence of smoke, will give them a very pretty appearance, and, no doubt, they will become popular and respectable conveyances. They are intended to ply between London-bridge and Battersea.

**WHO AND WHAT ARE THE PROJECTORS, DIRECTORS, AND OFFICERS OF THE GRAND JUNCTION OMBUS COMPANY?**—The public are entitled to have this question answered forthwith, for the following reasons:—1. Because the large sum of one million is asked to be subscribed by the public as capital.—2. Because some of the printed prospectuses and bills state the company to be "incorporated by Act of Parliament," which it is not.—3. Because the prospectus states "the shares are to be paid up on application," whereas the projectors cannot by the Joint Stock Act, 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, s. 23, receive more than sixpence deposit on each share.—4. Because such prospectus also states that there will be "no further liability," when each shareholder will immediately become a "contributory" within the "Joint Stock Companies' Winding-up Acts," and by the 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 110, sec. 68, any judgment obtained against a company may be enforced against the "person, property, and effects," of any shareholder.

**CALIFORNIA.**—The total shipments of gold dust from San Francisco during the quarter ending 31st December was \$18,962,639, or about 2,800,000 sterling, which, the *New York Herald* says, "is at the rate of an aggregate shipment of \$55,000,000 from San Francisco during the year. Of the above nearly \$500,000 went to South America and the East Indies; a portion of that arriving at Panama and San Juan del Sud went to Europe. The importation of gold dust and bullion into the port of New York from California during the year 1851 amounted to \$42,671,432. Whether that amount will be exceeded in 1852 depends entirely upon the result of experiments being made in quartz mining. The probability is that the product this year will be immense. A large amount of machinery has been put in operation within the past few months, and from reports received by the last and previous steamers there is very little doubt but that the yield will exceed the most sanguine anticipations. We shall watch the progress of quartz mining with much interest."

From Grass Valley, it is stated that the quartz mills were increasing to an extraordinary degree. At the last dates 17 were in daily operation there within a circle of two miles, the greater part of them having been started within the last two weeks. Great improvements had also been made in the machinery, and the prospects of parties interested in the success of this species of labour are represented as more promising than ever. Discoveries in quartz veins continue to keep pace with the improvements in other departments.

An important discovery had been made near Sonora of a kind of clay, or "soapstone," at the distance of 6 to 10 ft. below the surface, which was at first disregarded, but, upon an assay being made, it was proved to yield three or four cents to the pound in very fine gold. This substance has been sunk into in some places to a depth of 15 to 30 feet. It is described as being very hard and of a greasy nature, and as requiring a thorough chemical decomposition before an amalgamation can be effected. Scientific miners are not required to work in this gold-bearing clay, neither is capital of much importance, as any man can get it out with a pick and shovel. The average profits of each workman are estimated at \$7½ per day, and it is thought this new form of deposit will prove highly remunerative so soon as machinery adequate to the complete amalgamation and extraction of the gold can be procured. Vast quantities of gold are proved to exist in the sand of the San Joaquin River, and a company was being formed to work a portion of the river, under the title of the Submarine Mining Company, employing six diving-bells.

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF AUSTRALIA.**—Accounts have been received from the gold diggings to the beginning of November. The excitement had been augmented a thousandfold, the colonists had nearly gone mad; this was brought about by the announcement of gold being discovered at Melbourne, Port Phillip (now called Victoria), in such prodigious abundance as to leave the Sydney diggings completely in the shade. A complete reaction had taken place, to the great injury of the sister colonies, which were daily being deserted by all classes of labourers, who were hurrying away to the new El Dorado; thousands were on their way and hundreds were arriving, even from California itself, lured by the reputed wealth of the Victoria province. From all accounts the Melbourne diggings are inexhaustible, whilst the daily yield to each man exceeds in quantity the lucky weights of which we heard so much in the early gold history of California. About 16,000 diggers were at work at the mines at the end of October, and the average yield, or earnings of each digger, was from 1½ oz. to 1½ oz. of gold a man per day. The towns, Melbourne and Geelong, at the last-mentioned date, were deserted by the male sex: their only population consisted of females. Flocks, herds, workshops, and the fields were all deserted by men, who preferred the moderate luck of 20s. to 100s. per day at the diggings, to toiling for a whole week for as many shillings. Government escorts had been established to protect the treasure in its transit to town, the daily amount transported being from 2000 to 3000 ozs. For example, on October 23, the arrival of gold under escort from the neighbourhood of Melbourne was 85 lbs. 11 ozs. 4 dwts. and 156 lbs. 9 ozs. 16 grs. from the Geelong and Ballarat diggings, or a total of 2708 ozs. 4 dwts. 16 grs. The quantity will increase with the increase of diggers; and some idea may be formed of the rate at which this was going on, from the fact that on the 24th October no less than 299 steerage passengers arrived in Melbourne by four different vessels from Van Diemen's Land.

Some notion may be formed of individual success from the circumstance that on the 23d Oct. the large amount of 93 lbs. weight, or 1116 ozs., was exposed for sale in the rooms of Symons and Perry, in Bourke-street. The person in whose possession it was, stated that a party of seven had obtained it at the Ballarat diggings in the space of 14 days. "Such an arrival," says the *Melbourne Argus*, "throws all minor quantities into the shade; but we may mention that a respectable spirit merchant at Melbourne returned to town yesterday from Mount Alexander, who brought with him 230 ozs., which he had procured from the recently discovered gold field in that locality." Mr. Westgarth, Mayor of Melbourne, has stated the daily yield of the mines to be no less than the enormous sum of 10,000s. sterling.

At Melbourne, the most exciting accounts were received from the Mount Alexander Diggings, and the lieutenant had started off to judge for himself. A rapid emigration was taking place from Ballarat towards these diggings. A man named Sewell had returned from Mount Alexander, bringing with him gold, for which he obtained a cheque for 75s., being the earnings of 14 days' work. The effect of this news was that nearly every male quit the diggings, leaving few but women in the town. Many of these seekers had returned disappointed; they all agree in saying that gold is only to be obtained after an immense quantity of labour. In the eagerness to dig, the ground had been undermined, and some accidents took place. One man was killed, and another severely injured by the earth falling on them; another dropped dead. At the end of October the gold fever had considerably abated, and the people were recovering from the delirium consequent upon the disease. The latest intelligence is dated Nov. 5, and is chiefly taken up with details of individual fortune or loss in the gold search.

From Adelaide news to November 13, mentions the discovery of small pieces of gold taken from a piece of quartz, on Mr. Board's section on the Torrens, about nine miles from Adelaide. Gold in the pure granular form, and of superior quality, has long and frequently been found in the province, but hitherto in such limited quantities as not to be a sufficient incentive for a more vigorous search, a subscription is now on foot to be given to the first discoverer of a gold-field in South Australia. At Adelaide, Dec. 15, a jeweller bought a quantity of gold from one of the settlers; whence it came is a secret, but it is supposed to have been collected from the banks or sands of some of the neighbouring streams.

**VICTORIA.**—Accounts received from this colony are filled with details of the recent gold discoveries. The effects of these discoveries were operating powerfully against the progress of the colony; indeed, they had completely changed the employments and pursuits of the population, of which the male portion had nearly all quitted town for the gold diggings. Flocks and herds, shops and warehouses, were deserted, the only inhabitants left at Geelong and Melbourne being females.

**SYDNEY, Nov. 11.**—Gold is as plentiful as ever. Large fortunes are being made. A friend of mine only returned to Sydney a few days since, after a stay at the diggings of three months, 1000s. richer than when he left Sydney. This was only the third of the profits. There were three in the party, and, after paying the men for digging, and all their expenses, they cleared 3000s. in three months. This party was one of the most successful at the diggings—one out of every 12 is doing well. Thousands have left Sydney. Men servants are very difficult to be had; everyone is advertising for coachmen, footmen, &c. Some few have returned from the diggings dissatisfied, and curse the day they ever left Sydney. The diggings, there is no doubt, are a perfect lottery. If you chance to select a good spot, it will pay you; but if, on the contrary, you make a bad selection, you may dig for ever, and never do any good. I have sent you some gold dust, and a specimen of quartz and gold. I paid 3s. 6d. per ounce for the gold dust. It is generally supposed that the auriferous discovery will benefit Sydney to an enormous extent. People of every grade have started, or are on the point of starting, for the diggings. I have sent you home, in charge of Capt. —, some drawings of the gold fields.

**THE TRUCK SYSTEM.**—Mr. S. Tremble, the Government Inspector, is engaged instituting inquiries respecting the truck system in the iron districts. Mr. W. H. Duignan assists Mr. Tremble in conducting the inquiry, and likewise in the examination of witnesses.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS A CERTAIN AND EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA OF THE SKIN.**—Ringworm, scurf, jaundice, scrofula, or king's evil, sore heads, and the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human race is subject, cannot be treated with a more certain, safe, and speedy remedy for their cure than Holloway's ointment and pills, which are so very efficacious in the constitution, and so effectually purify the blood, that those diseases are quickly eradicated from the system, and a lasting cure obtained. These sovereign remedies are equally efficacious in curing tumours, burns, scalds, glandular swellings, ulcers, wounds, rheumatism, contracted and stiff joints. Sold by all respectable vendors of medicine, and at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, London.

Sir,—The mines of California are situated in the mountains; these rise in a conical or sugar-loaf form, varying in height from 300 to 3000 feet above sea level, and are generally very close, their bases often touching each other; consequently, the ravines and gulches are generally narrow, the only exception being, where there are outlets to the main creeks—the creeks communicating with the large rivers of the country. The whole country is covered with scattered oak and pine trees, forming, not a thick forest, but an agreeable shade; the hills and mountains being thus clad to their very summits.

At some future time I shall speak of the geological features of the country, but, at present, must confine myself to the gold diggings. Any stranger coming into this place, on considering that, some three or four years ago, the country was one unbroken solitude, save only where wild beasts roamed at large, and at great distances stood a Mexican ranch (farm) or an Indian camp, would be astonished at the amount of labour done: trees felled, houses built, and, above all, the vast accumulations, called "deposits," turned upside down. The deposits, being auriferous, are the placer diggings for gold—the scene of immense operations: these deposits vary in depth, from 1 ft. to 80 ft., as also their richness depends on particular circumstances. The first layer is the loamy soil, in which run and intertwine the roots of brushwood, marsh plants, and below these are woven "the old fantastic roots" of the giant oak; then under the whole of this interlacing of massive roots, mixed with boulders and lying immediately on the primitive formation, technically called "ledge," is the washing, or gold-producing dirt, composed of clay and sand detrited from quartz and other substances. The richness of a "digging" depends on a concatenation of circumstances; such as its contiguity to a rich district, the mouth of a small creek into a larger one, or, perhaps, depending more on what miners call "the dip of the ledge," that is, where natural channels are formed in the primitive formation; in these hollows the gold is often found abundantly.

In some kinds of rocks these channels are deep; they are then called "crevices." Some of these have proved immensely rich. I have been informed that one of these crevices, behind the city of Sonora, yielded the almost incredible amount of 52 lbs. of gold; the crevice lies on the boundary line of two claims. To divide it, the parties had to fix a crowbar upright, and as the first squared their work parallel with the bar, the gold was left visibly sticking out of the dirt belonging to the other claim. Another man, upon whose word I can place the utmost reliance, told me he took from one of these crevices a pan of dirt, which yielded 62 ozs. of gold.

But these times of riches would appear to have gone by, at least in this immediate locality. If men earn from \$6 to \$8 per day, they think it tolerably well, and work on contentedly. The mode of washing, where there is sufficient water, is with the "tom," else when water is scarce they use a trough and cradle. The "tom" is similar to the strakes used in dressing Cornish ores, only the iron grating to separate the stone is at the tail, below which a box, having two ripples of wood across the bottom, catches all the dirt brought back with the water, the gold lodging behind the ripples. I shall endeavour to keep you well informed upon all matters of interest to your readers which may occur here, in future communications.

Sonora, California, Dec. 20. A CORNISH MINER.

## LEAD MINING IN SPAIN.

Sir,—In the *Mining Journal* there is frequently allusion made to what is doing at the Linares Mines, while other mines in this country—as for instance those of the Huelmo de la Encina district, and those in the Carthagena district—are so rarely alluded to, that there are, doubtless, many persons in England, well versed in such matters generally, who will be much surprised to learn to what an extent mining operations are carried on in the two districts above-named. For the present I confine myself to the results of the lead mines and the silver-lead mines of the Carthagena district for the year 1851, including in the yield of those mines, however, the districts of Aguilas, Garruche, Almeria, Malaga, and Seville. The produce of the five last-mentioned districts together does not, however, materially exceed one-seventh of that of the Carthagena district, so that the produce of these six districts may be fairly comprised under one head, without our being very far from the truth. The entire quantity of lead raised in these six districts in 1851 amounts to 16,503 tons, and the silver extracted therefrom amounted to 208,183 ounces.

From this statement it might be imagined that the profits must have been very considerable; but the dues levied are so numerous, and the taxes imposed in this country upon every species of enterprise are so heavy, that the results are by no means as favourable as at the first glance might be imagined. For instance, independent of ground dues to the Crown, dues upon materials employed, and dues upon the loading and unloading of vessels, and other taxes highly injurious to commerce, the Government levied from the above districts in the above year:—

1. Duty of 5 per cent. on 16,503 tons of lead .....	£8455 0 0
2. Ditto of 5 per cent. on 167,145 ounces of silver (the remainder having been paid the duty elsewhere) .....	1998 0 0
3. Ditto of 5 per cent. on 495,000 lbs. of galena .....	21 0 0
4. Ditto of 5 per cent. on 22,325 lbs. of alum .....	4 5 0
5. Ditto of 5 per cent. on 2250 lbs. of sulphur .....	0 5 0
6. Duty on reducing furnaces .....	290 0 0
7. Duty on importation of coal .....	2774 0 0
8. Ditto on exportation of lead .....	5593 0 0
9. Ditto on non-auriferous galena .....	90 0 0
10. Ditto on cupriferous slags .....	2 0 0
Total .....	£44,287 10 0

The above details are, I have every reason to believe, tolerably correct, as they are based upon a statement contained in No. 56 of *La Aurora Minera*, a periodical published here, of a nature similar to your *Journal*. Madrid, Feb. 2.

## LOCAL GEOLOGY.

Sir,—I have so little liking for personality in print, that, instead of the name, I prefer giving Mr. Mushet the more important information, the character of the book.

It is a stout 8vo. of 500 pages, besides above 120 closely-printed tables of underground details of the most important mines in all parts of Cornwall: such a collection of mining geological details, as I am not aware of existing elsewhere, either in English or German. It is eminently a book of facts; not, certainly, without reasoning and inferences; but without a direct attempt to systematize and connect them into a local branch of geological science. I hope Mr. Mushet will see the book; as I have no doubt the author does his letters and mine in your *Journal*; when I think it likely Mr. Mushet will join in my request, and perhaps induce him to undertake the laborious and important service, so especially suited to advance the industry of his native county.—J. PRIDEAUX, Feb. 18.

## CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—HOME AND FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Sir,—Walking down the canal bank from Neath to Briton Ferry, a few weeks since, I noticed a vessel delivering brimstone in bulk at a wharf belonging to some chemical works about a mile below the former town. On inquiry, I ascertained it was a cargo imported direct from the Island of Sicily. As I stood upon the wharf, an extensive dense white cloud of smoke was rising above the high land in front of me; while at a shorter distance, just across the Neath River, arose two lesser clouds—one from the works of the Mines Royal Company; the other from the Crown Works; and a little further to the left was a third one from the Red Jacket. Upon turning myself round, and looking to the top of a high hill, I saw another white cloud issuing from the long culvert of the English Copper Company's Works in Cwm Avon. The elementary cause of all this white smoke being the dissipation of sulphur in smelting copper ores, I was led into a train of reflection, and thought of a letter from your correspondent, Mr. T. H. Leighton, referring to this subject, which appeared in the *Journal* either in September or October last.

Now, Sir, as all the newspapers are sounding the alarm of approaching war, and speculating upon its immediate cause and ultimate aim, and presuming there may be some foundation for all this; it is not unfair to assume that the King of the Two Sicilies would not be the last to join in a crusade against the liberal institutions and tolerant religious principles established in Great Britain, in which case a stop would be put to further supplies of sulphur from the Island of Sicily. Your old correspondent being now quite blind, I will endeavour to take up his position in this important question, to the best of my ability. He has rained himself and his family by an over-anxiety to promote the application of sound principles of science to some of the ordinary arts. During his lengthened experience he has acquired a mass of practical knowledge, and made some important discoveries, which he seems desirous that the public should not lose the advantage of—his chief regret at this time being that he has wasted

such a number of years in a vain attempt to benefit certain parties incapable of judging of the merits of various plans submitted to them, and of appreciating valuable inventions.

There are three great sources of consumption for sulphur—1. The manufacture of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, for general purposes.—2. The same for the purpose of decomposing salt to form soda and alkali; and 3. for the manufacture of gunpowder. For the two former of these new processes are contemplated; it is to obtain a supply of sulphur for the latter purpose from the smelting of copper ores that I am desirous of exciting public interest and keeping attention alive. Mr. Leighton has mentioned two processes for smelting copper; one of which, the wet or acid process, possesses many advantages; the other is a modification of, and improvement upon the present operation of smelting, by which two-thirds of the sulphur present in the ores will be obtained in a state of great purity, fit for the manufacture of gunpowder. I will obtain and send you full details of these processes in future communications. PRECURSOR.

Feb. 16.

## ANTHRACITE COAL.

Sir,—In those latter days there shall be wars, and rumours of wars, I am anxious to enlist a better advocate than myself in a cause which I deem of paramount importance—viz., a better mode of working steamships during warfare. No one can dispute the fact that peculiar circumstances might occur in which the total absence of smoke would become a desideratum; and, notwithstanding the pertinacious opposition of the great leading engineers, and their scoffs at the idea of using a blast, I will just put the question—What would become of a steamer if her funnel was shot away in action? Or, even, if merely so indented by a few slanting shots that the draft of the fires was stopped? A Mr. Kymer brought out a plan, some eight or nine years ago, for burning anthracite coal in connection with the use of a blast and vapour of water. Although circumstances conspired to render this a failure as a speculation, the value and correctness of the principle were indisputably established.

The failure on board a Government steamer arose altogether from the culpable negligence of the party employed by Mr. Kymer to do the work for him; and in every case where the plan was tried in different establishments a mechanical blunder was committed, by connecting the fan with some main part of the machinery, so that the blast could not be applied until the steam was fully up, and all in motion; much time was, consequently, lost in the mornings by the delay in getting up the steam. Mr. Kymer's cupidity, too, was a great drawback; insisting, as he did, upon parties using his coal—an inferior quality of anthracite, for which he charged 26s., at a time when West Hartley coal was selling in London at 14s. per ton. Messrs. Watny showed the practicability of working machinery, at the Great Exhibition, with a smokeless coal; but, rejecting the use of a blast, the perfect development of the extraordinary powers of anthracite coal was not fairly demonstrated.

When in full operation, more than double the quantity of water required by the Admiralty authorities can be converted into steam in a given time by this mode of firing, so that either the weight or bulk of the boilers could be greatly reduced; or, if an improved construction of the hull, and extended powers of propulsion were to be devised for steamers, a greatly increased rate of speed might be attained.

I will reserve some remarks upon this latter subject for a future letter; but, in the meantime, I would recommend the anthracite coal proprietors to engage some able advocate to plead their cause at the present most propitious epoch.—Feb. 17. HYDRA.

## VENTILATION OF MINES—"FURNACE PARADOX."

Sir,—Practical men are amused at the fanciful theories which are from time to time indulged in by the purely scientific. Amongst the prevailing theories of the day is the "furnace paradox," discovered during the sittings of the Lords' Committee in 1849, and since taken up and abetted by sundry scientific speculators. But to come to the point; it is sought to be inculcated that the upcast smoke, towards the top of the shaft, forms itself into an eddy, and partly returns, or gives place to a supply of fresh down-going air. Now, I conceive this to be a complete mistake, for it only arises when the area of the shaft and the rarefied power below are inconsistent with each other. For instance, a very weak column of air, with a spacious shaft, at a low temperature, will present the shadow of an appearance of the "furnace paradox;" but the paradox will soon disappear, if a furnace be applied sufficient to raise the temperature up to 100° or 120°, with air-passages below of suitable area. I should be glad to have Mr. Mushet's answers to the following short queries, as illustrative of his natural brattice, which will enable your readers to appreciate his reasoning:—1. Area of upcast shaft.—2. Size of furnace.—3. Temperature of hot shaft.—4. Area of mine passages.—and 5. Quantity of cubic feet produced per minute. With Mr. Mushet's answers to these little queries, we will endeavour to bring the "furnace paradox" to a practical solution. Feb. 17. COLLIERY VIEWER.

## OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES, AND THE MEANS OF SAFELY MAKING AND STORING GUNPOWDER.

Sir,—Although apprehensions regarding the inefficiency of our national defences are by many considered groundless, yet there cannot be any question as to the prudence of being at all times fully prepared to meet aggressive acts, for upon this must chiefly depend the maintenance of that peace policy, which is so essential to the prosperity of the nation. Our position as an island, and the special character of our coast, present natural defences almost insurmountable; but if we add to these the rendering our navy, shipping, and war engines really efficient, and the guarding those points of the coast which are at present assailable, we should be impregnable. As the following plan of coast defences has been prepared with these objects in view, I trust that you may deem it worthy of consideration.

The objects of the plan are—To protect every weak point of the coast against the invasion of a foreign enemy; to give increased means of security in the event of internal disturbances; to effect both external and internal defences with but a small military establishment; to remove all magazines and combustible stores from the neighbourhood of towns, or from populous districts; to prevent danger to human life, should explosions occur; and to establish harbours of refuge upon the coast.

To effect these objects, I propose that the mills for manufacturing gunpowder, and the houses for storing it, should be upon the sea coast, or the shores of estuaries, and remote from populous places—that every magazine should be detached, and consist of a series of small cells, effectually separated from each other—that the form of the cells should be triangular, two sides being cut into the cliff, or otherwise securely banked up, and lined with thin sheet-iron; while the roof and front facing the sea should be slight, so as to offer no resistance in case of accidental explosion, at the blast would be upwards, and out towards the open sea, without disturbing either of the other two sides, or endangering the neighbourhood.

I further propose that each of the magazines should be converted into a naval and military station; and these stations being connected by the railways, would thus constitute a continuous chain of defence, commanding the whole country around, both towards the sea and the interior; for, should invasion from abroad, or disturbance at home, occur, intelligence could be conveyed simultaneously from point to point by electric telegraph, and a force at once be brought to bear upon the place requiring protection. The existing railways along the coast and across the country can all be made immediately available for this purpose, by having a military station adjoining each terminus, and by forming covered ways from the garrison to the termini, the movements of the forces could be conducted with the utmost secrecy. Thus, instead of a few large barracks, remote from each other, I would substitute numerous stations for small bodies of troops, which could thence be readily and secretly combined at any period of emergency—the only force which would appear in the towns and interior being the police.

In connection with the system of national defences, I propose that floating batteries, forming at the same time harbours of refuge, should be stationed on exposed points of the coast. And, finally, that locomotive steam-guns should be attached to the line of rail at each magazine, and as the same engine would serve to work both carriage and gun, they would in themselves form a sort of flying battery. Mr. Perkins built a steam piece of ordnance for the French Government in 1827, which (he says) would throw 60 balls, of 4 lbs. each, a minute, with the correctness of a rifle musket; and to the same generator was attached a musket for throwing a stream of lead from the bastion of a fort, and for any given length of time. He adds that he is within the truth in saying that, if the discharges are rapid, 1 lb. of coals will throw as many balls as 4 lbs. of powder. The importance of this engine, therefore, when combined with locomotive power, is sufficiently obvious, as it could be moved at the rate of a mile a minute, and would thus appear unexpectedly at any point; however unguarded. The system of defences above described presents the following advantages:—



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ages:—1. The magazines, which are now a source of danger to life and property, would be rendered secure, and converted into a means of defence: while their combination with the military stations and railway termini upon the coast places them at once under the protection of the garrison, and affords the requisite facilities for transporting ammunition either by rail or sea.—2. That the magazines and military stations would form efficient masked batteries on low and entirely exposed parts of the coast.—3. That the connection of each station with the electric telegraph affords means of secret and instantaneous transmission of intelligence from the coast to head quarters, and back again, without risk of losing despatches or loss of time in conveying them.—4. That the covered ways from each garrison to the railway allow of the secret movement and transport of troops, which could thus be combined, and appear suddenly at any point, rendering a force of 50,000 men, so distributed and quartered, as efficient as an army of 50,000 not possessing these facilities of rapid intercommunication.—5. That the system can be carried out without increasing our military establishment.—6. That a line of rail already runs along the coast, connecting Weymouth, Poole, Southampton, Portsmouth, Little Hampton, Brighton, Pevensy Bay, Folkestone, Dover, Ramsgate, Margate, and Whitstable with London, and thence to the interior and extremities, and that lines are in progress, which will shortly complete the chain of railway and telegraph throughout all England, so that no expense would need to be incurred on this head.—7. That the chief expense would be the formation of the magazines, and that such magazines are imperatively demanded, recent inquiries at Liverpool sufficiently prove; but as a set off to this, the heavy charge for additional large barracks would be saved.—8. The saving of time and men by the employment of the steam-gun, and the advantage that, in case of need, common engineers not being regularly trained gunners could serve these guns.—9. That harbours of refuge, so much needed by our own shipping in time of need would be established.—And, lastly, That these harbours would likewise form advanced batteries for efficient defence, and for supporting our fleet in the Channel, or other parts of the coast.

Our island thus protected could defy the world, for if a force did come, and succeed in effecting a landing at any point; it would, by the means above described, be soon surrounded, and entirely cut off.

The recent fire which so nearly endangered Dover Castle, and the fearful explosion at Stockholm, are both strong evidences of the importance of changing the present system of storing gunpowder; and I would, therefore, especially urge that section of the above plan, as it could be carried out independently of the remaining parts.

JOHN MARTIN.  
Chelsea, Feb. 17.

#### ANGLO-BATHURST MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—In your valuable Journal of the 7th inst. appeared an advertisement that a gold mining company for Australia wishes to engage miners at the pay of 20l. per month, and that, on remitting a shilling's worth of postage stamps to Mr. H. Moreton, of Chatham, copies of the stamped agreement, and further particulars, would be furnished. It having struck me, that any of those companies for gold mining purposes, already established and recognised in the market, would have no need to screen themselves under such an advertisement for the sake of procuring labourers, I, therefore, persuaded an acquaintance of mine to write to Mr. Moreton, of Chatham, enclosing the required amount of postage stamps. The letter was posted on the 9th, and by the morning delivery of the 12th, a printed paper was received, headed "Anglo-Bathurst Mining Company," stating that owing to the difficulty of securing steady and efficient hands to work in the service of the company for any length of time, because of the inducement of obtaining wealth on their own account, &c., &c., that therefore this company have determined to engage men in England, to send them out at their own expense, and to pay them good wages for three years; at the same time requiring the men to find two good sureties in England for the due performance of the engagement, under forfeiture of all their expenses from this country to the Bathurst Mines.

The company engage to pay their men 20l. per month for three years; wages to commence on reaching the mines.

The vessel to convey such men to be chartered by the company, and the men to be conveyed free of all expenses to the mines; but no outfit will be given, neither passages to wives and families; and all persons wishing to enter the service of the company to send notice in writing to the secretary, stating names, professions, and addresses of their sureties; and the paper of which the foregoing is an outline is signed, "Henry Moreton, Chatham."

On the second leaf are printed the forms of agreement, and those to be filled up by the individuals giving security.

The writer of this having carefully followed the coming out of the various gold mining companies for Australia, has not observed any such as called in the paper referred to, "the Anglo-Bathurst Mining Company;" neither seems such a concern to be known at the Stock Exchange, and certainly was not contained in the catalogue at the "Registration Office" the latter part of last week.

Now, since under the present circumstances, and prospects of good employment, many a steady and good miner would like to go to Australia under proper security, could you not oblige the public, through your valuable Journal, with the information of where the offices of the Anglo-Bathurst Mining Company are to be found? and what are the names of the directors, the secretary, &c.? By such direct information you would, no doubt, save to many an individual the outlay of 13l. in the first instance, and the trouble of further correspondence, for which a labouring man generally does not feel disposed, and which after all might end in loss of money, however small the sum, and general disappointment. Your great interest in the welfare of the working miner has induced me to forward this communication.—G. C. L. D.: Feb. 17.

[We have never heard of the company; perhaps some of our correspondents will be able to enlighten us?]

#### ANGLO CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir,—The judgment given in the case of Stewart v. the Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company is, in my opinion, most just, and ought to convince the directors that they have been ill-advised in refusing to admit to registry those holders of scrip certificates who have not hitherto signed the deed of settlement, because they omitted to do so by a certain date. With what reason they, the directors, could pretend to forfeit the shares because of such omission, it is difficult to understand, nor do I think that any precedent can be found to establish such a pretension. Observe, Sir, that every subscriber had paid up his share of the capital in full: there was no liability to further calls, nor was there any covenant in the original bargain by which the subscriber was bound to sign a deed of settlement by any given date. This given date was the act of a board of directors, done upon their own authority, and not with the cognizance of the general body; and it seems not a little absurd that they introduced a clause in the deed of settlement, empowering the directors to forfeit the shares if the deed remained unsigned by the day mentioned: the absurdity consisting in this, that the subscriber was considered as bound by that which he had never signed, and, consequently, had never agreed to, because there was no such stipulation in the original contract. Nor is there anything in the Act for regulating joint-stock companies to justify the directors in calling upon the shareholders to sign the deed by a particular day, and no necessity existed, because the shareholder had already paid up the capital in full. To forfeit the shares upon which all the capital has been paid is, then, a most unusual, and as it appears to me and to others, a most unjustifiable act.

The directors allude in their last report to the backwardness of those who had neglected to sign the deed, urging that they had by so doing declined to join in the responsibility with the directors. But what did the directors want of the shareholders more than their money—their 10s. per share paid in full? And as to responsibility, it is, I think, tolerably certain that the person to whom shares have been allotted, and who has taken up such shares, is a party responsible, and that without having signed a Deed of Settlement; and that he can only get rid of his responsibility by executing the deed, and afterwards transferring his shares by deed to another; so that the directors not only forfeit the shares with the full capital paid upon them, but also deprive the shareholder of the power of freeing himself from future responsibility.

I declare, Sir, the more the matter is looked into, the more iniquitous do the proceedings complained of appear; and I cannot imagine how there can be a second opinion upon the subject. That there may be no doubt as to the nature of the shares I allude to, I take the case of a country friend of mine, who was induced to subscribe for a few shares, upon which he paid 10s. per share. The scrip certificates are signed by Sir C. S. Rumbold and Luke Williams, and countersigned by the secretary. These are perfectly regular; there are no regulations specifying that the Deed of Settlement must be signed by a given day. No, that was an after thought; and, being so, is not binding upon the shareholder. The directors may, of course, refuse to permit the shareholder to transfer his shares, to take part in the proceedings of the company, or to receive dividends, until he has signed the deed; but I contend that they have no power to forfeit the shares, and that the judgment in the case of Mr. Stewart is just.—Feb. 18.

#### THE TYWARTHAYLE MINES.

Sir,—I have been for many years observing the different changes which have taken place in the mining department of this locality. Many mines have changed hands, but not without each successive party making some important improvement either one way or the other; and yet there are more to be made, especially in the development of several lodes, which have already proved themselves worthy of being ranked with the best copper lodes in the west of Cornwall. Tywarthayle Mines I hear have again changed hands; if so, I would advise the new party not to confine themselves to Tywarthayle set only. This is, yet, in my opinion, a wide field for speculation in mining in this locality, which cannot be excelled even in Cornwall. The advice I would give, al-

though an humble tributer, is that there be an 80-in. cylinder engine planted on the Great Wheal Towan Mine. The adit, at the least, is 14 fathoms deeper than the Tywarthayle adit; and Wheal Towan engine-shaft being sunk perpendicular 110 fathoms below adit—making altogether from surface at least 150 fms., which is upwards of 30 fms. below the extreme depth of Tywarthayle Mine. To substantiate the fact of this plan being of considerable advantage to the reduction of the present heavy burthen on Gardner's engine, by reason of the influx of water, I would refer you to the advantages derived by the Messrs. Williams and Co. from the last working of Wheal Towan. The old engine, with timber bob, now on Taylor's shaft, which has since undergone a thorough repair, was the only engine on the United Hills Mine, now the centre part of Tywarthayle; and by the assistance of a small lift planted in James's shaft, and attached to this engine, the water was kept comfortably in the 40 fm. level at Gardner's and James's. But so soon as Wheal Towan materials were removed, and the water got to adit, the United Hills adventurers bought one of Wheal Towan engine-houses, and removed it to Gardner's shaft; and the present powerful engine, with the massive lifts fixed from that day to the present have had hard work to keep the water. There is a large cross course which passes through both mines; and it is generally considered that, if a cross-course is intersected by parallel lodes, it is more than likely that water will drain thereby to the lowest place. Whether this be so in this case or not, it is an undeniable fact that the average level of the water in Wheal Towan throughout the year is 20 fms. below the adit level, and allowing the 14 fms., which Wheal Towan adit is deeper than Tywarthayle, will make upwards of 34 fms. below adit at the latter—an advantage too great to need commenting upon here. It is the general opinion of my brother miners with myself that there would throughout the length of Wheal Towan be ample tribute ground laid open to pay the cost of working the engine; also sinking a shaft to the south of Thomas's shaft, in South Wheal Towan sett, over the cross cuts, driven south from thence in the adit and 14 fm. level below; so that this new shaft would also ventilate the long cross-cut coming north from Tywarthayle diagonal shaft to cut the South Towan lodes. The propriety of doing this will be seen when we consider that this shaft will intersect one or more champion copper lode, altogether unexplored in either of the before-named mines, and have only been seen in the two cross-cuts at Thomas's, where they present very promising appearances, and for the purpose of effectually ventilating this important part of the mine. The proving of this part of the sett I deem a very important matter. These champion lodes are deposited in a beautiful stratum of killas; and to the west have been considerably productive, and are in this part of the mine (South Towan, now the northern part of Tywarthayle) almost altogether unexplored, though parallel with the richest parts of both the Wheal Towan and Tywarthayle Mines. I must conclude by adding that, if the work proposed is effectually carried out, one of the best copper mines in the west of Cornwall will be laid open.—A TRIBUTER: St. Agnes, Feb. 14.

P.S.—I need only further hint, that this concern sold on Thursday 539 tons of copper ore, the produce of four weeks' working, amounting to 2061l. 6s. 6d., and will sample again for the four weeks following, say on the 25th inst., no less than 800 tons of ore.

#### WHEAL ZION.

Sir,—I feel in duty bound to contradict the erroneous, and, I may justly add, slanderous, statements made at the foot of the report of the bi-monthly meeting of Wheal Zion, noticed in your Journal of last week. I infer from it either one or the other of two things—i.e., that "a correspondent" was ignorant of facts, and, therefore, incompetent for a censor, or devoid of truth, and, consequently, not to be relied on. If required, it can be proved by ocular demonstration that "a correspondent's" statement should never have been put before the public by him, as due to the agents or committee of this company; the fact is, that (to say nothing of thousands of pounds, and which to the public may imply several thousands) not 1400l. has been spent in actual explorations. For this amount 68 fms. of permanent shafts have been sunk, besides winzes and stopings, and 188 fms. of level driven, including the necessary timber. In this work the champion lode has been developed to 25 fathoms in depth, and proved to be of so eminent a character as to warrant the immediate application of steam-power; showing, that "literally," a great deal "has been done." I presume "a correspondent" is incapable of pointing out another mine, opened within the last two years, where more has been done than in Wheal Zion for a similar amount of expenditure. Very many of the most productive mines in Devon, and especially in Cornwall, have spent their 5000l., 10,000l., and 12,000l. before realising profits to the shareholders, and have subsequently made permanent and handsome dividends. Yet devoted Wheal Zion's committee and agents are censured for having done twice as much as is done in many mines during the same period.—THE FURSE: February 18.

#### NORTH TRELAUNY MINE.

Sir,—Some time since our attention was directed to a report of North Trelawny Mine, as given in your valuable Journal, wherein it was stated that the lodes of South and West Caradon, as well as those of Trelawny and other mines, ran through North Trelawny sett. We very naturally inquired for the position of this interesting mine, and were not a little surprised to find it a real situation; but as the thing did not interest us, we let it drop.

Again, in your Journal of the 7th Feb., we find not only the mines of the neighbourhood, but "nearly all the mine agents" referred to; therefore, feeling ourselves personally ill-treated, we call upon "the deputation connected with this important mine," or whom it may concern, to tell the public who among "the mining captains of the district" have inspected the concern, or given an opinion of it, as we, the agents of South and West Caradon, disavow any part or lot in the matter.—South Caradon Mine, Feb. 17.

WILLIAM RULE, } South  
OLIVER TREWEN, } Caradon.  
JOSIAH PEARCE, }  
ROBERT DUNSTAN, } West  
JOHN BUZZA, } Caradon.  
HENRY TAYLOR, }

#### CORONER'S INQUESTS—GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS.

Sir,—On a mineral survey in this neighbourhood, in connection with the northern coal fields, and being accidentally enpowered on the jury for the coroner's inquest which sat on the body of Isaac Needham, who met his death by violence at the Victoria Pit, in the above-named township, on the evening of the 12th inst. I had an excellent and unbiassed opportunity of witnessing the behaviour and experience of one of those "protégés of peerage" whom Sir G. Grey has appointed to watch over and care for the lives and limbs of our colliery population. As such occasions are rare, I shall give a description of the impression made upon the minds of 13 highly respectable men, as well as of two colliery operatives, by a Government Inspector of Mines, with such facts as induced this impression, preceded by a simple narrative of the accident and its circumstances.

The Victoria Pit forms part of a small colliery in the occupation of Mr. Ellison, of Birstal, sunk down to the Middleton deep level about 138 yards. There are two pits within a few yards of each other, one used as a winding pit, the other on the deep, as an engine or water pit. In this latter the accident happened: one of the pump rods being broken, Emanuel Clough, the blacksmith, and Isaac Needham, carpenter, descended the shaft in an iron sinking hopper by the engine, to the locus of the fracture, about 47 yards down from the pit's mouth, and finding it necessary to have additional force to lift the broken pump rod, Emanuel Clough (upon whom devolved the ordinary care of the pit machinery), signalled to the men at the top to "let down the capstan rope," which was accordingly proceeded with. This capstan (in this instance, as at all small collieries of little depth) was, or rather is, a "winch," or "crab jenny," with double pinion motion for extra purchase, the axle of the secondary pinion kept in its place by an ordinary "clutch cap," to preserve the pinion in gear, or dislocate it when the first pinion motion is adequate to the lift. A man somewhat unaccustomed to such a machine was charged with the duty of uncoiling the rope from off its drum, and whether to make more haste or detach the cable from a hitch between two coils is not clearly known, but the secondary pinion motion was ungear, when the barrel of the "winch" got into a "run," and the cable, with its attached "scaffold" or "horse" descended the pit with great rapidity; the man, Pearson, could not stop its too rapid motion, and so on it went until the fastening of the other end of the capstan rope snapped from its hold to the hook on the barrel of the winch, and the whole capstan rope (about 9 in. girth) went down the pit, and becoming entangled between the two men in the hopper a noise thereof hitherto on Isaac Needham (deceased), and plucked him from the double mutual grasp of each other. A fall of 91 yards into the sump hole proved fatal.

I may venture to say, without vanity, that but for myself and the foreman of the jury, and his brother (the Messrs. Bower, of Adwalton), what was intended to be a coroner's jury to ascertain fair and unbiassed facts, would have been a "Mine Inspector's Quest," which, with its array of vanity, ignorance, and pedantic assumption, would not only have failed of its legitimate objects, but have consigned three men undeservedly to a prison house.

The presence of the proprietor, Mr. Ellison, in the jury room, called forth from Mr. Morton a good deal of official castigation, with the proofs of lamentable ignorance of colliery manipulation on the part of "the inspector," as well as a good sprinkling of useless twaddle as to whether the "wheel and axle" was a jenny, a "let down the capstan rope," which was accordingly proceeded with. This capstan (in this instance, as at all small collieries of little depth) was, or rather is, a "winch," or "crab jenny," with double pinion motion for extra purchase, the axle of the secondary pinion kept in its place by an ordinary "clutch cap," to preserve the pinion in gear, or dislocate it when the first pinion motion is adequate to the lift. A man somewhat unaccustomed to such a machine was charged with the duty of uncoiling the rope from off its drum, and whether to make more haste or detach the cable from a hitch between two coils is not clearly known, but the secondary pinion motion was ungear, when the barrel of the "winch" got into a "run," and the cable, with its attached "scaffold" or "horse" descended the pit with great rapidity; the man, Pearson, could not stop its too rapid motion, and so on it went until the fastening of the other end of the capstan rope snapped from its hold to the hook on the barrel of the winch, and the whole capstan rope (about 9 in. girth) went down the pit, and becoming entangled between the two men in the hopper a noise thereof hitherto on Isaac Needham (deceased), and plucked him from the double mutual grasp of each other. A fall of 91 yards into the sump hole proved fatal.

In letting down by a winch with a ratchet motion, it is well known that the catch must be ungear, or any letting down can be effected, and consequently this addition to any capstan could not in any sense have prevented the accident!

I objected to Mr. Morton's untimely and foolish remarks that a "break" to the winch might have been of service, which utility the inspector at once, and with unbecoming manner ignored, but lastly recommended when ousted from the position of the ratchet motion. On the pit bank his manner excited little else than risible sentiments, and in the jury room, his observations, made in a dictatorial and pedantic style, excited contempt with a jury too respectable to be slighted or superseded in their enquiry from his explanations, when his attempts at cross examination of a man, which could have no other object than to compel the witness unfairly to criminate and injure himself, that "he, Mr. Morton, had the power to examine any man on oath, and use his confessions against him."

Surely the mining population will see that whilst some of these inspectors are the log which Jupiter threw amongst the frogs, others may be the stork, and in all cases where and when such a system obtains, they may cry out "We have asked an

egg, and they (i.e., a Whig Government), have given us a scorpion." I am, Sir, besides being the coal miners' friend, and well experienced in the details of his dangerous calling,—W. RADLEY, Ch. E.: Drighlington, near Leeds, Feb. 16.

#### TYN-Y-WORGLOD SLATE QUARRIES.

A numerous attended meeting of proprietors of this improving property was held at the company's offices, Cushman-court, on Thursday.

ARTHUR RENNIE BAIGES, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the following interesting and encouraging managers' report:

In pursuance of the policy approved by the proprietors at the annual meeting of last year, your managers have to report that they have caused the works then suggested, for opening the quarry upon the most enlarged scale commensurate with the capacity of the property, to be pursued with all practicable energy. The plans then proposed appear to have been well conceived, and although experience and new facts have caused some additions to be suggested, the leading features of the plans remain the basis of the past as of the future operations.

It appears that in the winter the floods of water from the mountains cause falls of rock, productive of delay, in conjunction with the short days of that season; consequently, in the early months of the past year the progress of the work was not so rapid as had been anticipated. Your managers had, in the outset, observed that the roads existing for the exit of the material in slate and rubbish were insufficient, and had directed additional ways to be made; but experience has shown that in this direction still further accommodation is needed, and arrangements of a most comprehensive kind have been made, so as to provide roads capable of consuming even greater works than those required for the most enlarged development of this undertaking. To these two circumstances may be attributed the fact that the works are somewhat in arrears of the anticipations of your engineer in his last annual report. In every other respect, your managers may, with confidence, report most favourably of their engineer and the undertaking. The most satisfactory mode of illustrating the grounds of this confidence is, probably, by a reference to the progressive increase in slate making, as exhibited in the following extract from the cost-accounts:

Amount of slates made—March to June, 1868, 8s. 3d.; July, 1027 7s. 4d.; August, 2687 7s. 7d.; September, 914 1s.; October, 1011 4s. 11d.; November, 1391 12s. 9d.; December, 2614 10s.; total, 10671 19s. 10d.

From this, it will be seen that the early months of the year were entirely consumed in clearing the floods having contributed to retard the works. Those difficulties being mastered, the progress of the works permitted access to the slate beds, and slate making progressed. In September, the deficiency of roads caused a suspension of slate making, whilst additional ways were being constructed; this done a rapid increase of slate making is apparent, until in the last month of the year the produce amounted to 250l. This appears to your managers to demonstrate clearly and practically the advantages of the clearing operations, and their effect in opening the slate beds to remunerative results.

The thoroughly mixed character of the operations carried on during the past year makes it impossible to separate the actual cost of slate production; but your managers are of opinion that, as an estimate, the profit derived from the production of the six months—during which, as an average period, slate making was carried on—may be taken at about 40 per cent. upon the actual produce, such being an average profit in other quarries. This would permit of a dividend for the six months ending 31st Dec., at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The declaration, or otherwise, of this dividend your managers propose to leave to the decision of the proprietors. Your managers have perseveringly pursued a system of rigid economy in the conduct of the undertaking, and determined, at the expiration of the first three months of their management, to suspend the allowance to themselves of 250l. per annum allotted to them by the rules. They took the earliest opportunity of reducing the salary of their engineer, and he now receives a monthly allowance equivalent to 100l. his former allowance having been at the rate of 200l. Mr. Fish having resigned his office of secretary, your present secretary, Mr. Ogilvie, was appointed to the vacant office, and your managers record, with pleasure, their high sense of his zeal and ability in the discharge of his duties. The whole of the cost of 750 shares subscribed for by your managers, as mentioned in the last report, have been fully paid up. The history of the proceedings of the past year having now been related, your managers proceed to explain the course they propose to take during the ensuing year, and the results to which they look forward.

Your managers have maintained a vigilant personal watchfulness over the progress of the works. At the close of the year they spent some days on the spot, and, in consultation with all the officers of the company, determined upon the works to be executed to complete those plans in which so great a progress has been made during the year. The report, plans, and estimates of your engineer fully detail these intended works, and the results to be expected.

A brief summary may be convenient in this report, and therefore it may be stated. That, to complete the ample series of roads before alluded to, and to uncover the pure slate bed to a horizontal depth of 60 feet upon a face of 280 feet in length, it will require an outlay of about 750l. Your managers deem it prudent to add to this a sum of 250l., to cover contingencies and some works for completing the clearing in front of the proposed bed.

The further outlay of capital is then estimated at 1000l. These works being completed, it will result that a mass of the slate vein will become available for slate making, equivalent to about 87,000 tons, and, upon the assumption that only one-third of this mass is ultimately transmitted from the quarry in the form of manufactured slates, the production would be equivalent to about 75,000l. This is assuming that two-thirds of the slate vein is lost and wasted in the form of refuse and broken material, an assumption, your managers are informed, not warranted by experience; but they have deemed it desirable to adopt the most precautionary estimate as the basis for information to the proprietors.

In addition to the mass just described, there will remain another important body of the pure slate vein. That referred to in the foregoing estimate lies entirely above the level of the lowest quarry floor. At least 30 feet in depth below this level can be quarried without machinery, consisting throughout of the purest quality of slate vein, and entirely denuded of superincumbent loose material and rubbish. To this depth the estimated quantity is about 72,000 tons, and still assuming one-third only of this quantity to leave the quarry in the form of manufactured slates, the produce would be equivalent to 59,000l.

The exhaustion of these two masses would still leave, perhaps, the richer portion of the quarry for after development. The consumption of the first amount would be followed by a renewal of the operation now proposed to be completed, which would uncover a similar body lying in its rear, to be followed by the sinking beneath it the depth of 30 ft., and the period would then probably arrive when machinery could be brought to bear upon the great mass lying beneath, to the thickness, probably, of 200 feet.

This proposed outlay will be spread over the succeeding months of the current year. The progress of slate making will advance from the present moment in a rapidly increasing ratio, and will, at the period when the intended work shall be completed, reach the point when the produce shall equal, if not exceed, the calculations heretofore presented to the proprietors.

Your managers have, as concisely as possible, placed these facts before the proprietors, to demonstrate that nothing but perseverance and a moderate additional supply of capital are required to put the undertaking into a permanent thriving condition, calculated, under careful management, without much risk or anxiety, to yield for a series of years a return commensurate with the just expectations of the proprietors. In order to provide the funds necessary to carry out these intended works, your managers propose to complete the capital of the company by issuing to the proprietors, as they may deem suitable, the 220 shares remaining in the hands of the company.

A report from Mr. St. Pierre Foley, the company's engineer, was also read, describing the progress of the works during the past year, the nature and character of the contemplated operations for the following, and holding forth hopes in the proprietors of the speedy realization of the most sanguine expectations.

ARTHUR R. BAIGES, Esq., moved the adoption of the report; and, in directing that attention of the shareholders to the various topics referred to, observed that last year they had determined to use energetic efforts to rescue this property from the pecuniary difficulties by which it was surrounded. They formed their opinion of its value from personal inspection, and the conclusion they then arrived at, that a vein of valuable slate was there deposited, had been fully justified and borne out by the result of the operations during the past year. The attention of the managers had been especially directed to one object, that of bringing the property into that shape which would enable them to make slates in the most favourable and profitable manner; and before any plan of operation had been finally decided upon, they had availed themselves of every opportunity of inspecting, as completely as they could, works of every description. They visited many quarries, and at last, with the approval of their engineer, determined to adopt the same course as that pursued at the great Trelawny quarry of Penryn, as the one best adapted to carry out the works in a simple and comprehensive manner, and to protect them from those evils which were of such frequent occurrence, and such great drawbacks in the working of the smaller quarries. The prudence of that course had been fully proved by the experience of the past year, during which period the works of several of the quarries in the neighbourhood of their own had been entirely stopped, owing to the floods. With one, he understood the damage was so great that some thousands of pounds were required to repair it. In their own quarry, the damage had been comparatively trifling; and when the designs of their engineer were fully carried out, they might safely calculate on having no recurrence of such evil. Notwithstanding that all the anticipations of their engineer had not been realized, the report showed such a very considerable progress that he could not blame him. An enormous slate vein had been opened, which would last them he could not say how many years. Various expenses had been incurred which materially improved the property, and which were not included in the estimates, and after all they were not more than three months behind in the engineer's calculation as to the point they should arrive at at the end of the year. Mr. Briggs then directed the attention of the proprietors to the plan of the quarry, and explained, in a clear and simple manner (with which the meeting appeared to be highly gratified) how far the operations had extended, those now in progress, and to one portion still uncovered, that contained a very valuable vein of green slate. After again expressing his satisfaction at the prospects of the company, he concluded by moving—"That the report be received and adopted."—GEO. CLEMENTS, Esq., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that one of the managers (Mr. Clements) retired by rotation, but was eligible for re-election. It was unanimously resolved that Mr. Clements should be re-elected for the ensuing year. The resignation of George Wythes, Esq., was also tendered, on account of that gentleman's numerous engagements preventing him from bestowing that attention to the affairs of the company which, as a director, he considered the proprietors had a right to expect from him.—E. C. STRODE, Esq., of Harley-place, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The CHAIRMAN then alluded to the proposed issue of the remaining 220 shares, of which he said the directors desired to have 100. The remainder divided among the shareholders would be in the proportion of one to every 20 shares issued. Mr. ARNOLD then inquired whether the shareholders were to limit their application to 1 in 20.—The CHAIRMAN replied that the directors would deal with the applications, when sent in, in the fairest manner they could.

Mr. STRODE suggested that it would not be advisable to declare a dividend in the present state of the company's affairs. Such a course would materially tend to retard the object they had in view, by diminishing their stock of slates, of which it was highly desirable that a large supply should be constantly on hand. Mr. CLEMENTS supported Mr. Strode in his view, and after a brief discussion it was decided that the declaration of a dividend should be deferred.

The cordial thanks of the shareholders were voted to the managers, and the meeting then separated.

Immediate applications were made by many of the proprietors present for a portion of the shares about to be issued.

The result of the meeting appeared to give general satisfaction.



## MINING NOTABILIA.

(EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.)

**WHEEL AUGUSTA TIN MINE (St. Just).**—Operations are being carried on here on a most vigorous and extensive scale; a new engine-house is in course of erection, and, from all appearance, will be completed this week. A 24 in. cylinder engine will be put up, and a stamps attached to carry 10 heads. This mine is of very great promise, and is held under a lease granted at 1-18th dues.

**EAST BALLESWIDEN TIN MINE (Sancti).**—It is worked by a very powerful water-wheel, the same lifting 8 stamps heads. Last week they sold tin from this mine, which realised upwards of 106s., and the mine, on the whole is looking exceedingly well.

**WEST WHEAL VIRGIN, FORMERLY PARTINNEY (St. Just).**—This sett has just been granted, and a few men are employed to clear the adit and secure sundry shafts. They have discovered a very good lode in the adit level end. It is a very promising mine, being bounded north by the Great Ballewidened Mine, which has hitherto proved so highly productive, east by Penzance Consols, where the adventurers have just erected a new 28-inch cylinder engine, and west by Wheal Augusta, where the adventurers are now erecting a 24-in. cylinder engine. There is no doubt that this mine will be as productive as any in the neighbourhood, if worked with economy, combined with proper and judicious management. This is a fair speculation, and probably, ere long, a steam-engine will be erected there.

**CHYFRASE CONSOLS.**—A discovery has just been made at this mine, which, it is confidently expected, will bring it speedily into productive working. Last Thursday, Wheal Basset lode, which was recently intersected by the cross-cut being driven south to drain the old workings, suddenly improved, producing a considerable quantity of stones of tin; good saving work. The lode is a foot wide, and very strong; and it is anticipated that as it makes towards the cross-course it will become richer; indeed it had much improved within the last few hours. The lode is being opened upon by driving on its course east and west, and a large pile of tinstuff is at surface.

**MILLPOOL MINE** has considerably improved within the last week or ten days. On the standard lode going west from the flookan cross-course, it has opened from a small branch into a foot wide, and yielding tin of superior quality to any before raised in the mine during the present workings. On May's lode, also, the tin now raising is better than that which has hitherto been supplied to the stamps by the engine lode. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that the sales of tin will increase in the next and succeeding months. The lode south of May's, which presents highly favourable indications, will be intersected in about a month from the present time, and the same period will be occupied in transferring the flat-rod pumps, &c., from the shaft on the standard lode, in which they are now working, to the easternmost shaft between the two cross-courses, to enable them to fork the water from the deepest part of the old men's workings.

**AT PENZANCE CONSOLS MINE (Sancti),** a most splendid 28-inch cylinder steam-engine, from the manufactory of Messrs. Holman and Sons, St. Just, and erected by Mr. George Eustice, C.E., of Hayle, was set to work on Friday, the 13th inst., and moved off in first-rate style, to the entire satisfaction of a great number of the local adventurers and visitors who attended to witness its starting. Much success is anticipated for this mine, as the new engine is capable of drawing the water to the 150 fathom level, and the present depth being only 30 fathoms from surface, from which upwards of 85 tons of the best quality tin have been raised and sold. This is the second engine on the mine, and the largest ever erected in the parish, and the district is proverbial for its mineral wealth. Some highly influential metropolitan gentlemen of first-rate standing, together with a few adventurers from Cornwall, have entered on this mine, with more vigorous and extensive operations than hitherto, who will secure to themselves a property which, from the extraordinary productiveness of several large lodes already discovered, promises to rival the first tin mines of this county at its depth. While the engine has been in progress of erection, the lodes have yielded immense quantities of tinstuff, and they have discovered a very beautiful lode in the ancient excavations, about 60 fathoms east from the new engine-shaft, only 6 fms. from surface, and all in virgin tin ground. This shaft will be drained by attaching flat-rods to the engine. In short, this discovery is of a character to infuse new life in the neighbourhood, and give a tone of feeling to mining in general that cannot fail of promoting its interest. The old steam-engine which formerly drained the mine is in course of taking out, so as to remove it to a suitable place, where it will work as a steam-stamp; and then all future operations will concentrate, and be under the entire control of the agents. Preparations are now going forward at the mine for the erection of the steam-stamp-house, which will be removed on to the land of W. Rashleigh, Esq., who has in the past week granted the company a new lease for 21 years, at 1-20th dues. On Saturday, the 14th inst., a deputation of the London shareholders visited the mine, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the operations which have been carried on since their former visit, and returned to London, perfectly satisfied that the Messrs. Carthew have done their best for the adventurers generally, everything having been carried on and conducted with the greatest economy, and with very judicious management.

**BALLYHICKEY, COUNTY CLARE.**—On the authority of a report recently made by a gentleman, who is thoroughly acquainted with its capabilities, and in whom every confidence may be placed, this lead mine appears to merit the attention of adventurers, as holding out prospects of great returns to any company possessing capital and spirit. The situation, too, is most convenient, and the royalty moderate.

Some valuable discoveries of lead ore have been made on the property of Col. Brander, at Stotfield, near Elgin, Scotland. The locality is known as the "Sheepie's Silver Rocks," where about 80 years ago an idea prevailed that silver abounded, and workings were commenced, but an accident occurring, they were abandoned. Portions of the rock having lately been assayed, were found to contain small particles of silver, and about 75 per cent. of lead, and a London company has commenced spirited operations, which we hope to have to report as highly successful.

**LEADS TOWN CONSOLS MINE** has lately passed into the hands of Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., of the Haymarket, who will, doubtless, give it a fair and effective trial—plans and reports of which may be inspected at their office. There are 15 lodes discovered—being those of Binner Downs, Carzise, Wheal Mount, and Wheal Julia, all of well-known productiveness. Several of these are intersected by a cauter lode, which is opened upon for upwards of 100 fms. in length, and found to be productive about 11 fms. under the surface for tin, of the value of 20s. per fathom, with occasional stones of fine yellow copper ore. The sett is about three-quarters of a mile in length, and 450 to 500 fms. in width. There are four cross-courses and two elvan-courses running through the mine, and the prospects generally are of the most encouraging character. The sett is granted by Hendre Molesworth St. Aubyn, Esq., for a term of 21 years at 1-18th dues. It is undoubtedly in a good locality, in very fine strata, and in a thickly-populated mining neighbourhood, with good roads to the shipping port at Hayle, from whence the carriage of coal and other materials is of easy transit. Extensive workings have been made at and above the adit level, both for tin and copper, from time to time; but as yet all the lodes have not been explored even to that depth. Others have to various levels below; still the workings hitherto have been confined to two or three of the lodes more particularly, and the rest left, in a manner, untouched, offering a great inducement for a trial upon them being now made, which the cauter lode will facilitate by driving on its course, and so intersect them. Besides which, there is a sink made below adit, upon a fine tin lode, where some tributaries were recently at work, represented by them to be worth 30s. per fm., and the only reason of their discontinuing the same was being obliged to sell the tinstuff in the stone, at a great sacrifice, for want of stamping power on the mine. This want will now be effectually got rid of by the erection of a double-action steam engine, not only for the purpose of stamping the ores but draining the water and enabling the company to prosecute the mine at deeper levels. By this means a fair trial will be given; and such are the expectations therefrom, that many of the most talented mine agents of the locality entertain no doubt of the result that will attend it. The parties who have already subscribed for shares are highly respectable, and deserve the success we hope they will meet with.

A company is contemplated, to work the well known gold and other mineral resources of the Republic of Ecuador. It has long been matter of surprise that the bondholders should not have shown more spirit than to allow what is generally considered highly valuable property to lie dormant.

Rich discoveries of silver veins have been made at Port Fillmore, about 20 miles north of El Paso, Northern Mexico. The main or chief vein is said to be upwards of 5 inches in width at the surface, and is exposed from the summit of a mountain 1500 feet high to its base, and over 1000 yards in length. The eastern slope only of the mountain has been explored, but no doubt is entertained that the vein passes entirely through it. An analysis of the ore has been made by a Mexican silver worker, who pronounces it very rich.

Advices have been received from the English and Australian Copper Company, at Adelaide, to the 14th November. The works were in full operation—the quantity of copper making per week had increased from 50 to 80 tons; the new road which had been opened out from the copper works to Port Wakefield was in active use, conveying about 1000 tons per week of coal, copper ore, and copper. The stock of ore in the works was about 11,000 tons. The Barra Barra Company expected to deliver 15,000 tons of ore further in the six months to end on the 30th April. The new port called Port Wakefield, at the head of the Gulf of St. Vincent, had got into use; ten ships were lying there, discharging coal and loading ore, varying from 800 to 600 tons burden each. It does not appear that any of the men at work, either at the Barra Barra Mines or the Smelting Works, had left their occupations, nor were there any apprehensions of their doing so.

Among examples of the spirit now shown by the local authorities in Spain to facilitate the development of its resources, the City of Seville is carrying a road on to the mining districts: this is to pass through Castilleja de Guzman, Valenciana, Salteras, and Aznalcazar. A London company is also in the field to supply water to Madrid.

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ALFRED CONSOLS.**—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 90, is just as last reported, the lode in the 90 east is worth for copper ore 60s. per fm.; the 91, west of Wylid's shaft, is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 70s. per fm. The stopes over the 90, east of Field's shaft, are worth for copper ore from 60s. to 70s. per fm., working by six men at 50s. per fm. There is no change in the cross-cut south of Wylid's shaft in the 80; neither in the 70, north of this shaft. In the 60, west of Field's, are still driving north through the lode; here there is no change since last report. At our setting, on Saturday last, we set to 12 men over the 80 fm. level, at 1s. 4d.; 12 men at 2s. 4d., and 10 men at 3s. in 12; over the 70 fm. level, six men at 9s.; and over the 60 fm. level, two men at 9s. in 12—in all, 42 men on tribute.

**BARGALLY.**—We are driving the level south-east on the lode, which has considerably improved, being composed of kindly spar, mixed with lead ore and gossan; we are now 2 fms. past the shaft, and expect to have payable ground shortly.

**BAT HOLES.**—The lode in the 60 fm. level, driving north, is 18 in. wide, impregnated with lead ore; in the same level, driving south, the lode is 5 ft. wide—a mixture of hard capels and spar; at this point we have reached ground of the same character that was driven on in the level above (48), which was found unproductive for lead ore, and expensive for driving; therefore, we thought it prudent to suspend this end (60 south) for the present, until we receive further orders from you. According to what we have seen in the 48 and levels above, we calculate on having from 20 to 30 fms. to drive through this hard channel of ground (unproductive spar) before a change might be expected in the lode. It is our opinion that this run of ground can be better probed at some future period, when the shaft is sunk, and the Cornish and Wood lodes seen in conjunction, at which point a change might be expected by the lodes meeting. This being the case, we have taken the men from the 60 south, and put them to shoot a few holes in the back, where the lode was first reached by the cross cut, at which point we find the lode to be yielding about 12 tons of lead ore per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 48 fm. level, about 3 fms. north of our present end in the 60 north, are producing fair quality work, and the water strongly issuing therefrom. This is a favourable indication for the 60 fm. level north soon reaching productive ground, as the ore dips north, where we think the most productive and lasting part of the mine will be found. The lode in the 48 fm. level north is still very large, worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 40 level is 5 ft. wide, saving work. We have an improvement in the tribute department on the California lode, but on the Wood lode it is much the same as usual.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—In the 115 north we have cut into the lode 9 in., which is very promising and ore, and the capels hard; we shall report the value next week. The lode in the 103 is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The 80 fathom level will yield 3 tons of ore, and the stopes 5 tons per fathom. The lode in the 47 fathom level west is a little more kindly.

**BLACK CRAIG.**—Our ore workings are much the same as when last reported—all looking well. We have made very little progress in exploring the ground in the 40 fm. level, from the increased quantity of water in the mine, occasioned by the very rainy season, together with a breakage of the clutch that connects the drum to the engine, which has prevented us from drawing stuff through the shaft since the 13th inst.; we expect to have them to work again on the 20th inst. Our jigg machinery is on the mine, and expect to have them to work in about three weeks, when we hope to be able to dress a large quantity of ore. We have 57 tons dressed, ready for shipment.

**BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.**—The lode in the shaft is not yet cut through; it produces good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 40 is still disordered by the cross-course. The pitch in the 30, on No. 6, is looking very well.

**BRAICH GOCH SLATE AND SLAB QUARRIES.**—Every division is progressing most satisfactorily. No. 1 division is producing very good blocks, and we shall begin to make a sale. In No. 2 division we have completed the opening, and set on a new bargain, which has produced duchesses of first quality and sizes downwards; there will be a vast produce from this division, and it will be a capital bargain. In No. 3 division we expect to cut the vein daily, which will enable us to place slate-makers on this division also. No. 4 division is still very productive, and splendid slates are being manufactured therefrom. No. 5, or Great Slab division, fully maintains its character. Blocks of the largest and best description are daily being quarried here. We have several cargoes of slates and slabs on bank.

**BRYN-ARIAN.**—The lode in the 30 fm. level is not yet cut, although we have passed through many branches of spar intermixed with Jack. The 20 fathom level, west of the shaft, is in a lode 3 ft. wide, spotted with lead ore throughout; the winze sinking under this level is still producing 14 tons of ore per fathom. Hallett's engine-shaft is down 11 fms. below the 10 fm. level, and the men have commenced about the shaftwork, except that, as yet, we only require to open the ground to enable us to make 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. The level driving on Joseph's lode is much the same as last reported; mixed with ore throughout.

**CARBONA.**—The engine-shaft is sinking below the 45 fathom level, by six men, at 8s. per fm., and is down below the 45 fms. 1 ft.; the lode in the present bottom of shaft is 2 feet wide, but disordered by the cross-course; the 45 end is driving east, by three men and three boys, at 3s. per fm.—lode 3 feet wide, leaving backs that will work on one-third tribute; the 45 end is driving west, by two men and two boys, at 2s. 10s. per fm.—lode 18 inches wide, thin throughout, but not rich; this end will soon meet with the run of tin gone down in the level above. The 35 end is driving east, by two men and two boys, at 40s. per fm.—lode 2 ft. wide, having ground in the backs that will work on one-half tribute; in the winze sinking below the 35 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, by two men and two boys, at 2s. per fm., the lode is yielding good work for tin, and when communicated with the level below, it will cut out profitable tribute ground; the tribute ground is looking very well, and our tributaries are all getting wages. We have about 70 tons of tinstuff on our floors, having been unable to stamp it during the past month for want of sufficient steam-power. The water is now abating, and next week we hope to set six heads again to work. During the last three weeks, with three heads occasionally working, we have stamped out about 10 cwt. of black tin, and had we been in a position to work the 12 heads, we should have stamped out more tin than we have hitherto turned in the same period. On the whole, our prospects in the north lode are very encouraging, as we only require to open the ground to enable us to make profitable returns. Our new engine we hope to set to work on Saturday next (to-day), and soon after we shall devote our present steam-power to stamping purposes only.

**CEFN CAM SLATE QUARRY.**—In No. 4, we are progressing more favourably with the open cutting, having had much finer weather. The rock holds good for slates. From No. 5, we are raising splendid slates.

**CEFN GWYN.**—The 10 fm. level is extended about 3 fathoms east of the engine-shaft; the lode is from 9 to 10 ft. wide, and spotted with ore throughout; 5 feet of the south part in which we are carrying for the breadth of the level is yielding at present from 15 to 20 cwt. of ore per fm., and its appearance is much more cheering than anything we have seen before in this mine. We think by driving another month to be far enough from the shaft to commence sinking with another pair of men, as the lode now in the bottom of the shaft is 9 ft. wide, with a good mixture of ore.

**CHARLESTOWN UNITED.**—The lode in the cross-cut (south of gossan), west of No. 1, also the lode (north of gossan) in the backs or stopes, still continue to produce tin just the same as have hitherto been reported. In driving No. 2 cross-cut south we have intersected another lode; but at present we are not far enough in to say anything about its size or value. The lode in the cross-cut, north of Fatwork shaft, has been driven through about 3 ft. wide, producing a little tin, copper, and munda, with a large stream of water flowing from it. We intend to put some men to drive east on the course of this lode on Monday.

**CUBERT SILVER-LEAD.**—The engine-shaft is now 7 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. below the 35 fm. level, ground still a favourable killas, but exceedingly wet, which is much against the progress of sinking. The 35 east is driving in favourable ground, and the lode is richly impregnated with lead, and on the whole very promising. The south lode has not yet been cut in the cross-cut, its progress having been much retarded by a hard bar of ground. In the 25 fm. level east the lode is improving, and the ground is both favourable for the lead and for driving; in this level west cross-cut has been commenced to cut the north lode, which we hope on reaching to find productive. The lode in the 15 east has been cut rich, yielding at present 14 tons of lead per fathom, with every prospect of a still further improvement. The eastern part of the mine generally is at present looking exceedingly well. The lode in the 15 west is also improved, and producing some excellent stones of lead. The tribute pitches are also looking very satisfactory, and from present appearances many tons of lead will be raised this month. The dressing, and other minor operations are going on very satisfactorily. A very promising and highly mineralised lode has lately been discovered in Wheal Fawr silver lead mine, which passes through some part of Mexico sett, and from the favourable strata of ground through which this lode passes, there is no doubt but it will, by-and-bye, be found a valuable acquisition to this mine.

**CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE (COPPER).**—Upon our continued inspection and examination of the various levels opened, we have discovered in Rowland's level, No. 2, indications approaching to a certainty that there are fine rich lodes of copper in that level. We have got samples from Price's level, No. 4, averaging about 20 per cent., and from Sneyd's level, No. 1, samples averaging from 25 to 30 per cent. We have discovered near Bwile Glass a level opened, part of a dressing ground, and a ruined shaft; the state of the weather will not allow us to further report upon this discovery. We are repairing the cottages, the crushing mill, and preparing the necessary materials for building the furnace, &c.; in the meantime we shall set a gang or two to work, commencing at Price's level, No. 4. We have some 1000 tons of waste ore, which, when picked, will produce on an average from 5 to 7 per cent.

**CWMYSTWILL.**—The new discovery continues to look well, and has turned out 15 tons of lead ore from 4 fms. of ground. In a cross-cut from Kingside adit, one of the south lodes has just been cut; it is a 6 ft. wide lode, producing very good ore, with a fine white spar. The prospects of the concern have much improved, and the produce, it is expected, will soon reach 60 tons of lead ore per month.

**CYFANNEDD FAWR.**—We continue driving in the adit, and have come into a flat course, carrying 5 inches of quartz, with a little ore, underlying west. The country remains the same.

**DOLFRWYNOG.**—We have for the present discontinued the sinking of the engine-shaft (Williams'), until we complete the timbering; and have every thing prepared for making the lode. We expect to have the winze up this week, and the pump is already down. You have had sent to you stones of the copper broken from the lode mentioned in my last. At Bog lode, we continue on the driving; but have no change to notice since my last.

**DUKE OF CORNWALL.**—We have cut our No. 3 lode in the 20 fathom level, and it contains good stones of rich yellow ore. There is everything in the appearance of the lode to warrant the expectation that we shall have some returns of ore in this level. We are now about to drive on the lode at the west of the cross cut, and in a few days shall also commence driving on the east. The lode on the western side is increasing in size and quantity of ore. Our engine shaft is progressing very satisfactorily. We are now down about 9 fms. below the 20, and purpose sinking about 4 or 5 fms. more, when we shall cut a pit, and drive to cut the lodes in this level also. I have no doubt, from the improved and ore state of the lodes, as we get down, that we shall have some good returns of ore.

**EAST BLACK CRAIG.**—We are making very slow progress in sinking the engine-shaft—the stone is very hard and compact; we are getting very impatient to have the lode opened, as the indications are very promising for making a good mine.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The ground in the bottom of the cross cut is very wet, and troublesome for driving. Judging from the increase of water within the last day or two, I think we are getting near the capels of the lode. The summen have cased down the shaft, so that we have commenced drawing from the bottom. The tributaries are getting on pretty well with their respective tributaries.

**EAST CROWDALE.**—The lode west is improving in size and character, but still poor. There is some lead in the cross-course north.

**ESGAR LLEE.**—We cannot speak of any alteration in the middle lode in the 10, east of cross-cut; the south lode, in the 10 east has not been taken down during the week. We have set the deep adit, east of James's winze, at 3s. 10s. per fm., and for the last 3 ft. in driving, the lode is much improved in its general appearance. The non-arrival of the machine winch chain is subjecting us to great inconvenience.

**EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.**—Since reaching the south wall of the middle lode, referred to in the last report, and finding that it will form a junction with the north lode not many feet below the level, a winze has been sunk 1 fm., the first foot of which unbottomed the gossan, and the last five have been sunk in a very productive lode of yellow and coated copper ore, so speedy that 40 whim-kibbles full of good work were broken and taken to the surface in a few hours—in fact, the appearances at present are sufficient to warrant the most sanguine belief that we are on the verge of a large deposit of ore, and that a very little time and outlay will develop it, and place Exmoor Eliza amongst the list of our most productive mines. The eastern cross-cut is without alteration, not having reached the middle lode.

**GARRIG.**—In the 20 fathom level, driving north, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing a small quantity of lead; in the same level south, the lode is looking more promising, with stones of lead, and much easier for driving. The tributaries are still getting a little lead from the old workings.

**GREAT BRYN CONSOLS.**—We have this day (Feb. 19) carefully inspected the operations of this mine, and assayed the tinstuff from the tin lode, and find the produce very satisfactory—viz.: 8 cwt. of black tin per 100 sacks, or 3 qrs. and a fraction of black tin per ton of stuff. The quantity of tinstuff broken is about 100 tons, or (say) 75 cwt. of black tin, at 35s. per cwt., if burnt, equal to 266s. 5s. The appearance of the lode east and west of the cross-course is remarkably promising, but the tinstuff being mixed with munda, iron, &c., it will require a burning-house near the stamps to put it in a proper state for market, which is important at the commencement, as it regards the character of the mine in the market. The erection of the stamps is progressing favourably, and we hope to put it to work by the time appointed by Captain Webb, if we can get the castings from the foundry. We have great pleasure in reporting that the ground continues very favourable east and west on the tin lode, and at the end of the present month the lode deemed to be all taken down, and then we shall report more fully, and, no doubt, very satisfactorily.

**GREAT POLGOOTH.**—The lode in the 96 fm. level, east of Clarke's, has been producing tinstuff worth 3 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, but is now disordered by a cross-course. We have not cut St. Martin's lode, either in the 84 or 96 fm. level cross-cuts, but the ground is favourable. The middle lode in the 84, east of Clarke's, continues poor; the south lode in the 84, east of Williams's, is at present suspended, for the purpose of sinking a winze to the 96 fm. level, to open ground for tributaries. The lode in the winze under the 76 is not yet cut; in driving the 76 east, north of the elvan course, the lode is opening with some good tinstuff. The winze under the 66 fm. level is progressing, but the lode is not so good as it has been. The lode in the 20 fathom level west, at Bawden's, is still worth 2 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The five pitches in the 84 are still producing tin worth 8 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks, and the mine generally is looking favourable. Since our last report, we have sold a parcel of tin, in value 780s., and we purpose early next week (about the 23d inst.) selling another parcel of about 10 or 12 tons.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.**—The 20 fathom level, east from Burgan's, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; the rise in the same level is producing a small portion of lead; in the same level, driving west from Sunderland's, at 10s. in 17, they have a good branch of lead. From present appearances, the western part of the lode is likely to prove as productive as the eastern. The shaft at the hill on the tin lode is sinking satisfactorily, at 15s. per fm. The stopes and tribute pitches are yielding a fair quantity of ore, and the next sampling will be much better than the last.

**HENNOCK.**—The engine-shaft is progressing as fast as circumstances will allow. In the 30 fm. level, north of the cross-cut, the lode is still about 5 ft. wide, principally composed of gossan, white spar, and some good stones of lead ore. The end driving south from the cross-cut is still producing a fair quantity of lead, and the lode under the 30 fm. level, south of the shaft, in the same level, is producing tin; the men have been engaged the last week in opening a quarry for raising stone for building grider-house, engine-house, &c., and there is no doubt of our being able to raise the principal part of the stone for the buildings on the spot. The winzemen will commence sinking the south winze in a day or two from the 30 to the 40 fm. level. The masons are busily engaged in the erection of grider-house, which I hope they will complete in time for building the engine-house, &c.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—The 55 fathom level, west of Dridge's winze, is worth 6 tons of ore per fathom, and the lode in the winze improved. Morris's shaft progresses satisfactorily; so does the rise in the back of the 35 fathom level. No alteration elsewhere.

**HOLMBUSH.**—The stratum in both perpendicular shafts (Hitchins's and Wall's) is favourable, and we are well pleased with the progress made in sinking previous to cross cutting to intersect the lodes at a considerable depth below where they have been seen; and judging from the local reports, we believe good results will follow, from productive lodes being found at these points. The lode in the diagonal shaft, sinking below the 132, will produce 4 tons of copper ore per fm. of good quality; the stopes in the bottom will produce 31 tons of ore per fm.; the 132, east of the diagonal shaft, will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The lode in the 132, both north and south, will average 4 feet wide, producing stones of lead, and from appearances we think an improvement will speedily take place. The flap-jack lode in the 120, east of the great cross-course, will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 110 east is 6 ft. wide, and will produce 10 tons of ore per fm. The 100 east is 5 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the winze sinking below, to expedite a communication with the 110, is moderate; when this is holed it will somewhat relieve the 100 east, as the ventilation here is not so good as we could wish, but we are using every effort to effect it. The lode in the 100, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, munda, blende, and stones of copper ore; saving work. The tribute department is, on the whole, producing a fair quantity of mineral, but some of it is of low quality.

**KESWICK.**—At Brandyell, the 20 fm. level north is worth 10 cwt.; the Salt mine stopes, 8 cwt.; Kelly's rise, 12 cwt.; Howison's rise, 10 cwt.; Burn's stopes, 10 cwt.; 30 fm. level north, 10 cwt.; 30 fm. south, 8 cwt.; and the tribute pitch in latter level, 7 cwt. of lead ore per fm. We shall commence stopping in the back of the 30 fm. level on Monday. At Thornthwaite, we have cut the vein, which is extremely hard and wet, but we have not yet got to the side, where we shall drain the vein above us—a few shifts will do it.

**KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.**—We have taken down the south part of the lode in the 86, west of Stewart's, this week, and find it worth 1 ton of ore to the fathom. The lode in the 86, east and west of Gilpin's, is still very large, with spots of ore mixed through it. We have still a small branch of ore accompanying the lode in the 74 and east; in taking down the lode in the end west we had a good amount of ore, but it does not look so well as it did. We have had a good stone of ore in the upper part of the 62 end and are expecting an improvement in it daily; but the ground has been harder than usual.

**LYDFORD CONSOLS.**—We have forked the water 9 fms. below the 60 fm. level, and hope by the latter end of this week to see the bottom, or 70 fm. level. We have also cleared about 15 fms. in the 60 south, and so far seen the lode; where not taken away, it presents a kindly appearance, and is spotted with lead ore. We shall not be able to do much in clearing levels until the shaft is complete to the 70, which we hope to finish by the end of next week. At Wheal Mary we have not made any discovery in shodding since my last report.

**MERILLYN.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is much as last reported. In a winze sinking below the 26 the lode is producing about 1 ton of lead per fm.; the lode in the 26 is producing a small quantity of lead. The lode in the 16 is worth about 10s. per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 16 are worth 20s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 26, east of whim shaft, are worth 30s. per fm.; the back of the same level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 60s. per fathom. We are at present prevented by the water from doing anything on the old lode.

**MOLLAND.**—The 42 fm. level, east of shaft, towards the back of the end, is about 3 ft. wide, with some good stones of ore, but smaller towards the bottom. The 42 fm. level, west of shaft, is about 18 inches wide, with some small stones of ore dipping west. The lode in the 30 east is about 3 ft. wide, with a good stone of ore on the south side, which will produce 5 or 6 cwt. of ore per fm., and apparently improving; the lode in the winze sinking under this level is also a little improved, and the ground becoming easier; the lode in the 30 west is increasing in size, but unproductive.

**NEW EAST CROWDALE.**—In sinking the engine-shaft under the 24 fm. level, we have intersected a lode underlying south towards the main lode; a junction of these two lodes will take place before we intersect the main lode in the shaft, which is calculated to be from 10 to 12 fms. under the 24 fm. level. The lode in the 24 fm. level still retains its size and character, as noticed in my report presented at the general meeting held on the 10th February—I anticipate a material improvement in this place daily. The engine with the other machinery is all in good order, and working satisfactorily.

**NORTH BULLER.**—The ground in Louisa engine-shaft is still exceedingly hard. The 40 cross-cut is going forward very favourably; it is now in about 8 fms. from the shaft, in a beautiful channel of ground for mineral, with a stream of water flowing from the end, which indicates the lode, or a branch, is near at hand. Clinton's lode, in the 40 east and west is at present unproductive, therefore we deem it advisable, for the present, to stop these ends. We can resume them again, if required, when the lode is cut in the 50 fm. level.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—In the 80, east of west shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, with stones of ore. The 70, east of Michael's shaft, is driving north to prove the lode.

**RIX HILL.**—The 40 cross-cut is still in the lode; we have gone through 10 feet of lode and elvan intermixed, yielding a stream of water from the south, and some tin, but not rich. The tribute department much as usual.

**RUNNAFORD COOMBE.**—The works are progressing, as the weather has been favourable; the axle of the wheel will be fixed on Friday next. The masons are getting on with the wall satisfactorily, and during the last few days some of the men have been excavating the ground for fixing the bob, rods, and pulleys, which will be finished this week.

**SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.**—The lode in the rise from the 24 fm. level (Oak shaft), is equally as productive as when reported upon last week, and several bags of good silver ore have been broken during the week. East of the winze from Murray's shaft, the lode has increased in size to 2 ft., all of which is good work for dressing; driving west from Murray's shaft, we are saving some of the lode, all which contains the variety of silver. Since we sampled we have dressed more than a ton of silver ore, and the quantity will be doubled in a few days.

**SOUTH OF SCOTLAND MINE.**—Since my last we have had a change in the lode, it having closed a little for a few days, and not yielding more than about 15 cwt. per fm.; it has now opened again, and will produce much about the same quantity as last reported—viz.: 11 tons per fm.; the lode is very kindly. We can now drive the east level at the rate of 52s. per fm.

**TREBELL CONSOLS.**—We have finished cutting ground for lift in the east end of the gossan to return the water, and shall soon be ready to put down pumps. We are opening on the lode east and west of this point, which presents much the same appearance as last reported. The engine is on the mine, and the engineers are busily engaged in putting it in. The masons have nearly finished the stack, and have commenced the boiler-house. We have also begun to prepare the dressing-floors; every department is progressing as fast as possible.

**TRELAWNY.**—Nothing has been done in Trelawny shaft, or in the bottom levels since last report, for reasons therein referred to. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 9s. per fm.; in the south end it is 2 ft. wide, and worth 11s. per fm. In the 82, north end, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 12s. per fm. At the North mine, in the 78 end, north of Trebelle, the lode is much the same as reported last







## New Patents.

## LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A. Gervoy, Lyons, France, for means to prolong the durability of the rails on railways.  
E. Morewood, Enfield, and G. Rogers, of the same place, for improvements in the manufacture, shaping, and coating of metals, and in the means of applying heat.  
A. W. Callen, Peckham, Surrey, and J. Onions, Southwark, for improvements in the manufacture of certain parts of machinery used in paper making, and certain parts of railways, railway, and other carriages.

## DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

M. Thompson, Plymouth, telescopic slush and tallow lamp.—W. Pink, Fareham, saddle strap bar.—J. C. Bucknill, Exminster, bullet mould.—C. Smith, A. Smith, and I. Longbottom, Kighley, spool motion for a worsted spinning frame.—J. Emery, Preston, wicker-work skip with wooden bottom.—W. Magcough, Grenville Priory-house, Dublin, apparatus to ascertain the vertical height of clouds.—Lambert and Co., Portman-street, vertical planotype press.—Dunn, Hattersley, and Co., Manchester, railway turn-table and break applied thereto.—W. Muir and H. Goss, Salford, theodolite.—W. Gaves, and J. Hopkinson, New Wharf-road, smoking tube.

## PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION.

W. Mitcheson and Sons, Limehouse, anchor.—J. Manton and Son, Dover-street, ester for bullets or projectiles.—W. H. Lynn, Belfast, impervious casement sill and fastener.—S. Crossley, Cleveland-street, cylinder, or surgical bandage roller.—J. Alderson, Clifton-street, economical iron joints for floors of fireproof buildings, with cast-iron braces upon wrought-iron tension.—Mechanics' Magazine.

## THE SCOTCH PIG-IRON TRADE.

The present state of the pig-iron market may, perhaps, be of moment to many of your readers, some of whom are, no doubt, particularly interested in the commodity.

After the stock at the close of last year was ascertained to be about 350,000 tons, the price of pig-iron declined from 37s. to 35s. and 35s. 3d., cash, for usual assortment of Nos. delivered free on board at Glasgow. Early in February, an idea prevailed that there would be a reduction of the make, and a considerable increase of business followed, causing the price to run up to 37s., cash, for mixed Nos.; but it has not yet been demonstrated whether this has arisen from the expected shortening of the production—a belief that the price had reached the culminating point—protecting previous sales by parties who had not the iron to supply these—or the discovery of some new process whereby the stock on hand could be annihilated. The makers were, probably, actuated by one or other of these views, for no sooner was a demand felt, than they declined to meet it at the advancing prices.

This being the position of the market, allow me to notice briefly other circumstances of fully as much importance to the trade, as well as to dealers and investors in the article. In 1848, we made 600,000 tons, of which 390,000 tons were shipped foreign and coastwise; no previous year had equalled this in respect either of make or shipment; and though the make, with one solitary exception, has annually increased since, the shipment of the two succeeding years reached only 875,000 tons in 1849, and 324,000 tons in 1850; and, notwithstanding the local consumption over this period was really large, a surplus of each year's produce was added to stock. This partly accounts for the heavy surplus quantity shown in the brokers' statements of last year.

These particulars will serve to amplify what refers to subsequent circumstances. In last January alone there have been produced fully 65,000 tons, we have shipped about 18,000 tons thereof—for sake of calculation, we shall say 20,000 tons—and consumed on the spot about 20,000 tons more, leaving 25,000 tons to be placed to the stock of 350,000 tons, with which the trade was fortified against any possible dearth on Jan. 1, 1852; consequently, the 1st of February presents to view 375,000 tons; and as the shipment for this month will be actually less than in January, we shall have 395,000 to 400,000 tons on hand when March arrives. Supposing the shipments of that month to be large, their activity will not commence till the first half of it is over; all that we can therefore expect from its operations will simply be an indication whether or not subsequent consumption and shipments will approximate or equal the ratio of production. The stock cannot, under any probable supposition, be taken at less than 400,000 to 410,000 tons by March 15. But then there are the extinguished furnaces! True, three have been put to rest at the Lugar Works, and the same number at Clyde were expected to have been, but as they have not, the foregoing figures will still hold good, particularly as one or more new furnaces are building at other works. We now come to see what the probable make and deliveries of 1852 may be, and thus arrive at a niche from which to scan the soundness of the basis of the present rise in price.

The production of this year, so far as appearances enable us to judge, will, at least, equal that of 1851, which reached 775,000 tons, and assuming that the shipments will do the same—namely, 452,000 tons (being 62,000 tons more than in 1848), we will still have 323,000 tons left for local consumption, and we have never yet required 250,000 tons, or about three-fourths of this surplus. The founders and machine makers in the neighbourhood of Glasgow being busy, it may be expected this quantity will not be commensurate to their wants; we will, therefore, give them the difference which the engineers' strike in England will have prevented being consumed there. This will still leave us with an additional 73,000 tons to be added to our stock, as at Dec. 31, 1852.

With this information before them, your readers and the trade generally, will have no difficulty in satisfying themselves whether or not there is any cause for advance in the value of Scotch pig-iron. It is a generally enunciated opinion that the current prices are unremunerative to the producers, and this has been affirmed since the price receded to 50s., in 1849. If this opinion be correct, it does seem strange how, as individuals and as a body, the ironmasters of Scotland should not only continue producing, but, up to this time, doing so at an increasing rate. All other departments of business curtail the production when it is found unremunerative and exceeding the demand, and yet not more than a few rare instances of this kind can be pointed out in the iron trade here. We would certainly expect that, whether as ordinary men of business or as ironmasters, it is the course they would naturally adopt under a protracted existence of under-cost prices; but as this is not so, the public and the buyers must judge for themselves whether the price of pig iron has reached its lowest, or whether it is likely to advance in the face of the present yield and accumulating stock.

The late low prices at which the article has ruled brought forward some accession of demand; and not the least important buyers have been the Welsh and Staffordshire ironmasters who, it is to be regretted, do not yet find the prospects in their respective districts much improved.—Feb. 19.

**NORTHERN COAL MINING COMPANY.**—On Saturday, as the Lord Chancellor was about to rise, Mr. Daniel, Q.C., applied to his lordship for his judgment in this case, which is now under appeal. The learned counsel stated that the parties were extremely desirous to have his lordship's decision, as its pendency affected not only the Northern Coal Mining Company, but many others which were in a like position. The Lord Chancellor said that he was sorry his other public duties had so occupied him for many weeks, that he had not had time to look at a judgment. He would, however, make a note of the learned counsel's application, and comply with it at the earliest possible moment.

**PENNANT AND CRAIGWEN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.**—In this case, it will be remembered, Vice-Chancellor Parker decided in favour of winding-up the company. The petition for dissolution was opposed by the Messrs. Bush (of the firm of Bush and Mullens), on the ground that it was inexpedient to do so. Since then the official manager has met the Messrs. Bush, in order that an arrangement may be come to by which their opposition may be withdrawn. It seems, however, that the terms asked by the Messrs. Bush will not be acceded to, and it is, therefore, understood that an appeal from Vice-Chancellor Parker's decision will be brought on as early as possible.

**Mr. Robert Marshall, manager of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company,** has been appointed secretary of the Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company, with a salary of 700l. a year. We understand there were upwards of 800 candidates.

It is stated on very good authority, that in order to stimulate the circulation of gold in this country, it is intended to limit, if not altogether stop, the future issue of 5l. notes from the Bank of England. Should this plan be carried out, the public will have to use more bullion in small money transactions than is at present customary. Some notes of other denominations will, it is stated, also be more limited in number than hitherto.

## ACCIDENTS.

**South Trevelyan Mine.**—J. Vivian fell down the engine-shaft, and was dashed to pieces.

**Dudley.**—J. Evans was killed at Mr. F. Giles's pits, at Dudley Port.

**Tipton.**—J. Ray was killed at Messrs. Hopkins's colliery, at Coneygree.

**J. Slim and W. Holland** were killed by a fall of coal at Messrs. Bagnall's Graveland Colliery. At the inquest, the jury "strongly recommended that the coalmasters should direct their ground bailiffs and butty colliers to have the workings in the coal pits carefully examined before the miners are set to work, with a view, if possible, to prevent the great loss of life that occurs from the frequent falling of the coal in the coal pits."

**Rowley.**—S. Edwards was killed by a fall of coal at Capt. Bennett's colliery.

**Wiltshire.**—Hannah Richards has died from injuries received while acting as assistant to the bankman at Moely-holly Colliery.

**Ireland.**—At the Silver Mines, Nenagh, as a miner was ascending a shaft from the bottom of a deep pit, and when nearly at the top, the rope gave way, when he was precipitated to the bottom, and killed.

**Merthyr.**—H. Vickery was killed by a fall of rubbish in one of the Cyfarthfa pits.

**Bilting.**—J. Furthurst was killed by a fall of roof at the Blackley Hurst Colliery.

**Inc.**—R. Walsh and E. Howarth were thrown out of the basket and killed, while ascending one of the pits at Mr. Pearson's Spring Colliery.

**Reckdale.**—Owing to the late heavy rains, the water had so accumulated in the abandoned part of the workings of the Chadwick Hall Colliery, at Birtle-cum-Bamford, the property of Messrs. Roscoe and Lord, that on Wednesday evening last, it suddenly burst through into the main drift of the mine, whilst the colliers were at work; when the drain from the pit bottom became obstructed, and the flood reached a height of several yards in a very short time. The lives of seven persons have been sacrificed, the bodies of two of whom only have, as yet, been recovered.

## Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, &amp; Shares.

## METAL MARKET, London, February 20, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.		per ton
Bar, bolt, & square, London	44	17 6-5 0 0
Nail rods	45	15 0-6 0 0
Hoops	46	12 6-6 17 6
Sheets (singles)	47	5 0-7 10 0
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	47	6 4-10 0 0
Refined metal, Wales*	48	3 0-8 5 0
Do. anthracite*	49	3 10 0 0
Pigs in Wales	50	2 15 0 0
Do. do. forge	51	2 5-2 10 0
Do. No. 1, Clyde, net cash	52	1 17 0-1 16 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	53	3 10 0 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	54	4 10 0 0
Stirling's Patent ? in Glasgow	55	2 10 0 0
Toughened Pigs ? in Wales	56	3 10-3 15 0
Staffordshire bars, at the works	57	5 5 0 0
Rails (Staffordshire)	58	5 0-5 5 0 0
Chairs (Clyde)	59	4 0 0 0
FOREIGN IRON.		per ton
Swedish	60	11 0-11 0 0
COND.	61	17 0 0 0
PSI	62	17 0 0 0
Gouffier	63	17 0 0 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London	64	5 10 0 0
FOREIGN STEEL.		per ton
Swedish keg	65	15 0 0 0
Ditto faggot	66	15 0 0 0
ENGLISH COPPER.		per lb.
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, p. lb.	67	0 10 0 0
Tough cake	68	85 10 0 0
TIN.		per ton
Block	69	4 9 0 0
Sheet	70	17 10 0 0
Refined	71	4 12 0 0
FOREIGN TIN.		per ton
Banco, H. C.	72	4 1 0 0
Straits	73	4 0 0 0
TIN-PLATES.		per box
IC Cokes	74	1 2 6-1 3 0 0
IC Charcoal	75	1 7 6-1 8 0 0
IX ditto	76	1 13 6-1 14 0 0
SPELTER.		per ton
Plates, warehoused	77	15 2 6-15 5 0 0
Ditto, to arrive	78	15 10 0 0
ZINC.		per ton
English sheet	79	20 0 0 0
QUICKSILVER	80	per lb. 3s 2d.

The SCOTCH PIG-IRON market has maintained the position which the previous week's speculation had given it, and with no new transactions, we are enabled to report a firm market, without anxious sellers. We quote mixed Nos. G. M. B., 37s. per ton, nett cash. BAR-IRON continues without alteration. A moderate amount of orders at low rates are on hand. In rails, there is nothing to report since last week. SPELTER is without movement; holders are firm at 167. 2s. 6d. on the spot. COPPER has been in great demand, and is very firm; orders at the standard price have been refused by some makers. TIN is easier; Banca has been sold at 81s. per cwt. Nothing is reported in Straits. LEAD has been in better request. TIN-PLATES continue to be the subject of some inquiry at low prices; but manufacturers do not seem disposed to go below the present rates.

**MINES.**—The market this week has been steady, but not active—business in dividend mines preponderating, and, in some instances, at increased prices, among which are Alfred Consols, Condurrow, and Wheal Basset; while Carn Brea and Levant are at a considerably reduced rate. Some of the speculative concerns are more inquired for at an advance in price, in consequence of increased samplings of ore, and showing improvement as they become more developed; whilst there is a still further depression in others, and sales scarcely to be effected in them. In this class large capitals have been raised, on the mere assumption of the existence of productive lodes, which have proved otherwise, to the disappointment of those embarked in them, many of whom are sellers at any price they can obtain. The late attraction of the gold mining shares has had a serious influence over the price of other investments, and British mines have come in for their full portion of it.

In the Metal Market, Copper is in greater request than the smelters are prepared to supply at present: firm in price for every description, and an advance is already hinted at.—Tin is also steady, and a large amount of business transacting, as also in Plates, at the prices quoted. For Banca there has been more inquiries: a parcel sold at 81l.—Lead is looking up, and an increased business doing.

The Bullion Market is without variation from last week's prices.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's ticketing was 3692 tons, amounting to 22,550l. 16s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 8s. 105l. 10s. The corresponding sale last month was 2839 tons, produce 8s. 103l. 6s., showing an advance of 2l. 4s. per ton.

Wheal Golden Consols sold 50 tons of lead ore, at 11l. 16s. 6d. per ton.

Black Craig Mine sold 40 tons of lead ore, at 10l. 5s. per ton.

Court Graeme Mines have sampled for this month, 24 tons of ore from Pen-y-Cefn, and 6 tons from Lletym-hen Mine.

Cwm Daren sold 18 tons of copper ore, on the 10th instant, to Low's Patent Copper Company, at 5l. 1s. 6d. per ton.

Great Polgoth Mine sold a parcel of tin, realising 780l., and have about 10 or 12 tons more ready for sale.

Georgia Consols sold two parcels of tin on the 24th January and 6th February, amounting together to 700l.

The Wicklow Copper Mining Company have declared a dividend of 25l. per cent. on their past half-year's operations.

At Condurrow Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Monday last, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 87l. 17s. 6d.; copper and tin sold, 2691l. 5s. 8d.; property tax on dues allowed, 7l. 14s. 7d.—2786l. 17s. 9d. Labour cost for December and January, 1324l. 3s. 11d.; merchants' bills, 705l. 13s. 6d.; lords' dues, 134l. 11s. 3d.; dividend, 512l.; leaving balance to next account, 110l. 9s. 1d. A dividend of 2l. per share was made.

Fryce's sun-shaft is down 6 fms. below the 100; the lode in it is more favourable to tin, mixed with red oxide of iron, which in this mine is a good indication. The 100 is extended about 36 fms. each way; the eastern end is productive of tin, with occasional rich bunches of copper ore; a horse between is 4½ feet big—the south part being worth 15l., and the north 7l. 10s. per fm.; in the end west they have a small bunch of very rich grey ore, working at 5s. in 1l.; the lode over this was in barren ground.

In the 90, at Hope's, there is a bunch of ore, 7 fms. long, on the north side of the lode—at the termination of which a very small part took off to the south; the 4 fms. driving is worth 40l. per fm., and the back might be wrought for 2s. 6d. in 1l. The 80 east is worth 10l. per fm.; this end is extended a good way, and in the 40 upwards is in whole ground for half a mile in length. There is also a promising lode in the 30, west on Llandower, 5 ft. wide, yielding strong yellow copper ore and rich stones of tin—altogether equal to 15l. per fm. A cross-cut is driving south in the 70, east of Woolf's shaft; a great quantity of water flowing therefrom—a thing very unusual in Condurrow; it shows green fissures, with white bunches of granite. They have just cut into the lode 1 ft. (no south wall as yet), producing rich stones of grey ore. Upon the whole, the mine is represented never to have looked better during the present working.

At Herodsfoot Mine quarterly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Costs for Sept., 740l. 0s. 2d.; Oct., 695l. 12s. 4d.; Nov., 646l. 8s. 11d.; interest and commission, 19l. 10s.; dues, &c., 103l.—2204l. 11s. 5d.—Sept. ores, 609l. 2s. 6d.; Oct., 614l. 12s. 6d.; Nov., 622l. 17s. 6d.; leaving loss of 357l. 18s. 11d. The cash account shows a debtor balance of 281l. 12s. 5d.—the liabilities being 182l. 17s. 11d. beyond the assets. The loss for Dec. is expected to be but trifling, and a better price for the lead produce in January will leave a small profit.

At the Tywarthayle and Nancekuke meeting, on Thursday, the manager's report, and a statement of the proceedings relative to the suspension of the Tywarthayle Mines, was presented. The minutes of the committee set forth the correspondence that had passed with the Duchy of Cornwall relative to the dues and the six months' notice of abandonment, which had been finally determined upon, ending on the 1st March next. The report attributed the failure of these extensive mines to the unexpected poverty of the veins, combined with the hardness of the ground; but it was shown that the fall in the standard of copper ore which prevailed during 1851 had made a difference of 3000l. in the returns, but for which there would have been a profit of 1500l., instead of a loss to that amount. The improved standard now prevailing has come too late to benefit the concern. The Nancekuke Mines, which form a distinct property, will be continued, as they are now yielding some profit from the Wheal Clarence lead lode, the prospects of which are very encouraging. The average produce was stated to be about 4 or 5 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom, which, as the ground is very soft, can be worked to good profit. Resolutions were passed approving of the report, and of the proceedings of the committee and managers in reference to the Tywarthayle Mines.

At Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon Mines, during the months of Dec. and Jan., the total number of fathoms sunk, stoped, and driven in ore ground was 150 fms. 5 ft. 5 in.; and barren ground, 84 fms. 5 ft. 6 in.—enabling them to ship 22 tons of lead ore each month. For Feb., the workings are—On Prosser's lode, five men; Smithy level, four; Davies's, four; stoping, four; Foxe's level, four. At Bacheiddon, in the 20 north, seven men; south, four—ground hard. The 5 fm. level, four; east sinking No. 3 shaft, No. 5, and No. 6, each by nine men. At Prosser's level east they expect

to cut into the lode during the month. The Smithy level is poor, and the stopes not so productive as expected. In Davies's level the lode is 13 ft. wide, producing lead ore more or less throughout, estimated to yield 30 cwt. of lead to a fathom. At Bacheiddon shafts, No. 1, 2, and 5 are sinking in courses of lead ore. In the 5 fathom level west the lead was found in bunches, productive up to grass. Contiguous to the cross-course is a rich bunch, on which they are sinking; and in another part of the level, in the bottom, there is a bunch, solid for 18 in. wide; eastward, the stopes have been richer. The shaft No. 6, which is down 2 fms. 2 ft. under the 5 fm. level, is improving as it gets deeper; and at present this is the richest part of the mine.

At Garreg Mine meeting, on the 12th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 352l. 4s. 10d.; calls received, 575l. 7s. 6d.; interest, 1l. 1s. 4d.—928l. 13s. 8d.—Nov. cost, 188l. 2s. 9d.; Dec., 120l. 8s. 7d.; pump-work, 102l. 10s.; timber, 93l. 10s. 4d.; loan and interest paid, 201l. 13s. 5d.; leaving balance to next account, 222l. 7s. 7d.; arrears of calls due, 132l. 10s.; 5½ tons of ore sold, 53l. 15s. 3d.; showing assets, 408l. 12s. 10d. The liabilities were 172l. 11s. 9d.; leaving a balance of 236l. 1s. 1d. About 6 tons of lead ore have since been disposed of.

At Esqair Llee Mine meeting, on the 12th inst., it was found that all the calls due up to the 12th Dec. last had been paid up, except those upon 100 shares. It was resolved that the said 100 shares be forthwith sold by auction, the proceeds applied in discharge of the calls in arrear and expenses of sale, and the surplus, if any, paid to the parties entitled to the same. Mr. Joseph was appointed pursuer, at an annual salary of 50l., and a call of 5s. per share was made.

At the South Wales Mining Company's meeting, on the 13th Feb., the late pursuer's account, showing a balance of 36l. 13s. 2d. against the adventurers, was allowed and passed. It was resolved that the 500 shares transferred to the late pursuer as trustee for the adventurers, together with all forfeited shares, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds applied in discharge of the calls in arrear and expenses attending such sale, and the surplus, if any, paid to the parties entitled to the same. Mr. Joseph was elected pursuer, at a salary of 50l. per annum.

At Wheal Sophia meeting, on the 5th inst. (Samuel Phipps, Esq., in the chair), it was resolved that the proceedings of the special general meeting, held on the 27th January, be confirmed, also the call of 10s. per share. The cost-sheets for November and December having been found correct, be immediately paid. The resignation of Mr. Ward be accepted, and Mr. Thomas Anwyl be appointed the pursuer; the British Bank the bankers of the company; Messrs. C. Jones and Ballenger the treasurers; and Messrs. Phipps and Dinham the auditors. A committee of five were chosen, and authorised to pay off the liabilities in such order as they may deem fit. The parties present congratulated themselves that they were now in a fair way to realise what they had for years past desired—a profitable mine; and they would urge all those in arrear of call to immediately discharge the same. The greatest economy was being exercised in every department, a new water-wheel erecting, the least completed, flat-rods almost ready, and the shaft preparing to receive the pitwork.

At New East Crowndale meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed—Received Nov. call, 506l. 4s.; spare materials, 4l. 12s. 5d.—500l. 16s. 5d.—Labour cost for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 67l. 3s.; carriage and masonry, 46l. 19s. 10d.; smith and carpentry work, 52l. 8s. 3d.; balance due to pursuer last account, 50l. 3s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 130l. 8s. 7d.; Mr. Mare, on account of the steam-engine, 62l. 2s.; agency and expenses for three months, 25l. 10s. 8d.; leaving balance to next account, 86l. 0s. 11d.; calls in arrear to receive, 108l. 4s.—making 194l. 4s. 11d.; the liabilities being for engine, 457l. 18s.; merchants' accounts, 115l. 8s. 6d.; is 573l. 6s. 6d.; showing a deficiency of 379l. 1s. 7d. A call of 7s. 6d. per share was made.

At Stray Park and Camborne Vein Mine bi-monthly meeting, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 679l. 18s. 5d.; labour cost, Nov., 150l. 11s. 4d.; Dec., 244l. 6s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 181l. 2s.; tribute and lord's dues, 222l. 9s. 8d.—1478l. 7s. 11d. Copper ores sold, 388l. 0s. 7d.; tin ores, 60l.; profit on Wheal Francis, two months, 174l. 12s. 6d.; leaving balance to next account, 855l. 14s. 10d.—the loss for the two months being 175l. 16s. 5d. Copper sold 5th Feb., from Stray Park, 308l. 17s. 5d.; Wheal Francis, 565l. 15s. 1d.; to go to next account. Lady Basset has granted an extension of the sett north of Wheal Francis at 1-15th dues, on condition of driving certain levels, which was agreed to be done accordingly. The report states the 56 west on Stray Park main lode, and east and west on the south lode, are yielding stones of ore. The 100 west, in Wheal Francis, is driving by six men, at 6l. per fm.; lode, 2½ ft. wide, worth 22l. per fm.—having passed through a large cross-course, which has completely changed the nature of the lode; and, should it have the same effect in the other levels, they calculate on having a profitable mine for many years to come. The present end looks like a lasting course of ore. The 110 west is yielding about 8l. per fathom; the 150 west, 7l.; the 180 west, 4l. per fathom.

At East Wheal Rashleigh general meeting, on Wednesday (G. W. Blanche, Esq., M.D., in the chair), the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The cost-sheets for Nov. and Dec. produced, amounting to 64l. 15s., were passed, subject to final examination by the auditors. The pursuer's account showed cash in hand 1s. 5s., and arrears of calls due 146l., when he was authorised to take legal measures for the recovery thereof. A call of 1s. per share was made. They expect they are within 3 fathoms of cutting Lenton's lode.

At North Basset Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance in hand last account, and copper ore sold, 3087l. 14s. 8d.—Costs for Nov. and Dec., 2107l. 19s. 2d.; leaving balance in hand to next account, 979l. 15s. 6d. During the two months, the 82 has been driven west 8 fms. through a lode, worth, on an average, 20l. per fathom. In the same level, west of Miner's shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, with a course of copper ore, worth 50l. per fm. From the westerly dip of this run of ore, it must shortly be in the new shaft. The lode in the said shaft is worth 15l. per fm. The tribute department is looking well.

At the East Pool Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 248l. 18s. 7d.; labour cost, Dec. and Jan., 994l. 2s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 291l. 13s. 4d.; dues, 35l. 10s. 11d.—1570l. 5s. 8d.—Copper ore sold, 859l. 15s. 11d.; tin ore, 206l. 11s. 9d.; water drainage, 100l.; received sundries, 4l. 3s. 2d.; leaving a balance to next account of 399l. 14s. 10d.—the loss on the two months being 150l. 16s. 3d. The 120 cross-cut south is to cut North Tincroft lode at 3l. per fm.—ground favourable; 45 men are working on the old lode—average tribute, 11s. in 1l. On Tincroft lode, in the 80, east of the cross-course, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12l. per fm. for tin and copper—driving at 4l. per fathom. The 70 east is 4 ft. wide—saving work for tin and copper ore; driving at 6l. per fm.; 22 men are on tribute upon this lode, at 7s. 9d. in 1l. It will take three months to communicate the new shaft to the adit.

The Kirkcudbrightshire Mine quarterly statement, preparatory to the meeting, has been furnished, showing—Balance from the last account, 191l. 4s. 6d.; costs for Nov., 443l. 3s. 1d.; Dec., 406l. 8s. 5d.; Jan., 402l. 18s. 4d.—1443l. 14s. 4d.—Lead ore sold, Nov., 389l. 14s. 6d.; Dec., 446l. 16s. 10d.; Jan., 453l. 10s. 1d.; leaving balance against the mine of 153l. 12s. 11d., exclusive of 45 tons of lead due in March, value about 460l. and 25 tons in stock upon the mine, value 250l.

At the general meeting of adventurers in Wheal Benny, the new company was fairly started, and a call of 2s. 6d. per share made to carry on operations, and pay back costs, amounting to 87l. 9s. 7d., being the whole debt of the mine to the end of January, under Mr. Murray's superintendence. It was resolved to employ eight men—four in the cross-cut driving south, and four on the supposed Wheal Marquis lode, to costean only, and the costs would thus be limited to about 30l. per month. A report of inspection by Captain Paul, of Calstock United Mines, was read, strongly recommending the vigorous prosecution of mining operations, from which successful results might be expected, in which opinion Mr. Murray fully concurred.

At Wheal Pool (Helstone) meeting, at the Globe Hotel, St. Austell, on Tuesday (Mr. James Thomas in the chair), Capt. Medlin's report having been read, which gave great satisfaction, the accounts to the end of Dec., showing a balance of 212l. 0s. 8d. against the mine, were passed. Mr. James Thomas, iron founder, Charlestown; Mr. H. Z. Stephens, mining office, Wadebridge; Mr. Loam, C.E., St. Day; Mr. Loam, C.E., Liskeard; and Capt. John Medlin, on the mine, were authorised to dispose of the unappropriated shares at the rate of 30s. each; 25s. of this amount to be deposited for a working capital, the remaining 5s. to go to defray the expenses of the present proprietors up to the last adit (to the end of Dec.) with cost of lease, &c.

At West Camborne, they have purchased an engine equal to 50-horse power, which is to be immediately erected, and a spirited trial of this valuable set effectually made. A considerable number of



The Calverpeak Lead Mining Company held a meeting on Wednesday week, after taking a view of the mineral field, and tracing the veins. They then proceeded to allot the shares, all of which were already applied for. The bulk are held by gentlemen who have a local knowledge of the district. A committee was formed, and duly authorised to make arrangements for a spirited trial of the property, which immediately adjourns the "Red Rake," in which several of them are concerned, and exhibited some fine specimens of lead ore.

At Carn Brea Mines, they have been improving of late, particularly on the new or middle lode, which has been reported worth 504 per fm., and likewise the workings at Burncoose; the latter continues steadily to increase in value, causing the agents to place the fullest confidence in its becoming in depth a highly productive lode. The new lode (now Vigors's) is exceedingly rich, and in a winze sinking from adit down to the 18 fm. level, 70 tons of good copper ore will be raised this month, at an expense of only 2s. in 14; notwithstanding which, the shares are greatly depressed in the market.

At East Wheel Leisure, the engine-shaft is sinking under the 38 fathom level; the end west has passed through a strongly mineralised lode, and looks kindly; eastward is poor, with a vast quantity of water issuing out, indicating a large hollow lode before them. The other levels are yielding small produce, but are promising in character. The tributaries are raising the average quantity of ore; the 7s. pitch has improved.

At Cefn Bruno, the dressing progresses regularly, the crusher working well. The 24 west is poor; the stopes over yielding above 2 tons of ore per fm; those above adit, 1½ ton. In the adit west the lode is 4 ft. wide, yielding saving work for lead; the cross lode behind the end is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore; the winze below is 6 feet wide, a strong lode, with good branches of ore. As yet the deep adit cross-cut has not intersected the lode.

At Llwynmales Mines operations have been resumed; the mine is now in fork to the bottom of the 24 fm. level, and a plunger lift fixing to the 14 fm. level, which, with the water-wheel, are expected to be completed during next week.

At Millpool Mine, the sale of ore stamped during the past month has amounted to 87½ 11s. 6d., and the labour costs during the same period have been 129½. The mine has considerably improved within the last week or 10 days.

At Wheal Russell the 60 east is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; west, about 1½ ton, which is superior to anything seen above in the 48; this level is near the cross course, where they have just cut the north wall of the great north lode, from whence some good stones of ore have been broken. The 37 cross-course has a kindly appearance; in it are some good stones of ore.

At South Wheal Russell the new shaft is down 7 fathoms, a lode cut in the north part of it about 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore, with a large quantity of quartz. No lode has been met with in shodding north, nor in the shallow adit as yet.

At North Wheal Robert the lode will be cut in the 30 fm. level in about a month, the result of which is looked forward to with great interest. There appears every probability of a good lode of copper ore being laid open. All practical men who have been at the mine express themselves strongly in favour of its becoming a very profitable concern.

There is a great improvement at Henneck Mine. The lode in the 30 fathom level is now worth 30½ per fm.

At Wheal Fanny there has been a considerable improvement, and a large box of fine lead ore has been received at the office.

At Dyfnwng Mines, the cost for January amounted to 187½ 2s. 10d. The total number of fathoms sunk, driven, and stoped in ore ground for the two months was 48 fms. 1 ft.; in barren ground, 12 fms. 0 ft. 1 in. The working months for February is driving the 42 west to winze by six men; stoping in the back eastward by two men; the bottom by eight men; driving cross cut in the 32 by nine men; driving east in the 22 by two men; stoping in the back west by three men; Castle's engine shaft to sink by nine men; Bryn level to drive by two men. The 42 west, driving on the course of the lode for 4 fathoms long, ground all through, good quality lead. In the 22 east the lode is mixed up with jacks, but now diminishing, and the lead increasing as they approach the 32. The stopes in the back of the 22 continue productive. About 9 tons of lead ore dressed, expecting to make it 20 to go to market soon.

Capt. Matthew Francis has just returned from inspecting Great Bryn Consols, and reports most favourably of it. He found the tin lode in the adit level 3 ft. wide, a good course of tin, and approves entirely of the operations carrying on, fully convinced that a continued working will lead to a profitable result.

At Nanseogollan Mine, they have recently cut a very good lode of copper ore in the 10 fm. level, which promises great success to the speculation.

At East Wheel Reeth, the lode is widening in the shaft, which is down 5 fms. below the 24 fm. level. The wet weather causes an increased consumption of coal, and prevents them sinking as speedily as they wish.

At Wheal Hamlyn, they have cut an east and west lode, underlying south, but in an unsettled state—ground very soft. Phillips's lode is looking promising, with some yellow ore in the flookan.

At Tincroft Mine, they have this week sampled 779 tons of ore, 249 tons of which are from North Tincroft. The weather and want of floor room, by means of parcels sold not being removed, prevented the sampling of a larger quantity. The 110 fathom level west, on North Tincroft lode, is worth from 50½ to 60½ per fathom.

At West Basset, they have holed the winze from the 65 to the 75. The lode in the 84 west is in the cross-course; eastward it is 2½ feet wide, with good stones of ore. All other parts of the mine are progressing favourably.

At Wheal Robins Watson's lode, in the 20 fm. level west, is much improved, producing fine stones of copper ore, and gives promise of further improvement.

At Chyprase Consols, they have cut Wheal Basset lode, which is already rich, and improving daily.

An error occurs in last week's Journal in the list of sales of ore at Redruth, and also in the notice of the coming sale. North Wheal Buller is stated to have sold 32 tons, at 1½ 17s.; it should have been North Buller, and the sale in to-day's Ticketing Paper of 30 tons is North Wheal Buller, and not North Buller, as there stated. The price, 1½ 17s. is so very bad, that we have been requested to correct the error.

At the Tyn-y-Worglod Slate Quarries meeting, on Thursday, the report gave great satisfaction. It showed the make of slates from the 1st March to the end of December last had yielded 1067½ 19s. 10d., though one-quarter part of the whole was derived from the month of December alone, so that a much increased business is now doing; and from operations contemplated, a still larger monthly yield is expected. The profit for the half-year is estimated at 40 per cent. To evince the system of rigid economy the managers were pursuing, they had suspended the allotted allowance to themselves of 250½ per annum.

A highly satisfactory report on the Braich Goch Slate Quarries has been received from Mr. Nicholls, the managing agent. The workings are all progressing, and their make of slate increasing. They have several cargoes of slates and slabs on bank.

During the week, shares have changed hands in Devon Consols, Alfred Consols, Cefn Bruno, Tremayne, Wheal Basset, Trelawny, Mary Ann, West Damsel, West Providence, West Caradon, West Ding Dong, Wheal Golden, St. Agnes Beacon, Duke of Cornwall, Garreg, Merilyn, South Tamar, Speedwell, Chiverton, Trebarha, Stray Park, Condurrow, Great Bryn, East Tolguis, Wheal Venton, West Wheal Rose, Galt-y-Maen, East Trescoll, North Trelawny, East Wheal Rashleigh, New East Crowndale, Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), Nant-y-Car, Mary Emma, Wheal Reeth, Carvanall; Mining Company of Ireland, and Wicklow.

In Foreign Mines, business has been done in the Cobre, United Mexican, St. John del Rey, and Worthing. The South Australian and Californian schemes are noticed elsewhere.

The Linares Mining Company have advised to the 7th inst. The lead ore weighed in is 57 tons 10 cwt.; total in stock, 501 tons. The pig-lead smelted, 19 tons 12 cwt.; total in stock, 759 tons 2 cwt. The report, which is lengthy and descriptive, will be found among the Foreign Mines. The 55, west of Wilson's, is worth 1 ton of ore per fm.; the stopes east 2½ tons; the 45, east of Shaw's, 2½ tons; Buena Ventura winze, 2 tons; the 31 west, 1½ ton; La Esperanza winze, 1½ ton per fm. Thorne's shaft has been made complete to the 22 fm. level, and sunk 6 ft. below, still in old workings. There is an arch of ground west, with 2 tons of ore per fm. Extensive workings were formerly made westward, and a shaft is already down 20 fms., which they purpose sinking deeper. The tribute department looks exceedingly well; there are 25 pitches working, at an average tribute of 1½ 13s. per ton; altogether 142 men in the pitches and bargains. January ore is estimated at 240 tons, being 20 tons above the computed quantity, and a similar result is expected for February.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Company have received advices from the mines to the 29th Dec., which will be found among the Foreign Mines. No improvement having been made in the deep workings at Bananal, they had commenced drawing up the pitwork and everything of value to the surface. Another jacotinga formation has been discovered about 140 fms. west of the old workings, running nearly parallel; its character is very different to the old one, and more like Gongo—soft and rich in its nature. Cross-cuts are driving to cut the veins, one of which has been met with, of a most promising character; the agents think highly of it, and that the chances will be much in favour of finding a rich vein, should they meet with a cross vein or shoot in extending on it. At the Maria workings,

the regos are finished, and entirely waiting for the new axle to be set to work. At Santa Rita, they are under where the former proprietors found good lines of gold, but as yet have discovered none; they are driving a cross-cut to prove the vein.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have received advices to the 27th Dec., and of a much more favourable character, as will be found by the report among the Foreign Mines. The produce for the month was Mks. 11 3 7 17. The lode in the upper stopes is 8 ft. wide, from which some very rich ore has been extracted, and but for the great labour necessary in timbering up the ground, larger quantities could be broken.

The St. John del Rey advices are to the 8th, 17th, and 29th Dec., and are of a highly favourable character. The returns for November were 9534½ 13s., and the cost 5417½ 19s. 3d., showing a profit for that month of 4116½ 13s. 9d., with every prospect of an increase. In consequence of the enlargement of the lode to the south of the bunch, it now averages 45 ft. wide, and in the shaft, since it took south, 24 feet wide, without any indication, as yet, of having reached the south wall. The average yield for Nov. was 3-95 per ton; for the first 11 days of Dec., 4-76; and for 10 days after, 5-47 were the result of experimental stamping, being the highest average since the establishment of the concern. The stamps have been working pretty regular, at better than 118½ heads for the two months.

The Australian Mining Company have received advices to the 8th of November, which are given among the Foreign Mines, and contain the gratifying intelligence that the expenditure is nearly covered by the month's raisings, estimated at 600½ value. As the whole number of 16 stamps were in full operation, they expected the following month to do better. They expect to cut Anstey's lode in the 20 in about 5 fms. driving. In the 30, south from Montefiore's cross-cut, the side lode is 6 ft. wide, gossan and spar. At Masterman's, 2 fms. under the 10 fathom level, they have found a lode of blue carbonate of copper, yielding 2 tons per fm. Pascoe has taken his pitch again on the side lode, at 10s. tribute; in the past four months, himself and two boys rose 26 tons of ore, above 20 per cent. produce, by which they earned 120½.

The Worthing Mining Company have received advices from the colony to Oct. 31, when everything was proceeding very satisfactorily; and as the agent is desirous of seeing the lodes at greater depth, the miners are proceeding with spirit in sinking the engine-shaft. The engine is working well, keeping the water under at 4½ strokes per minute. Work that was not immediately necessary had been discontinued, and labour concentrated at the Middle Gully engine-shaft, where the lode is described as improving step by step, showing an increase both in size and quantity of mundic, and thickly studded with spots of copper. Some important result at greater depth is here anticipated from the two courses of black stained lode and more favourable country adjoining. Hodgkinson's winze was being actively prosecuted, and the erection of a wheel at water shaft was only delayed until Mr. Hallett's arrival in the colony. Operations had been commenced at the Maria Mine, on behalf of the Worthing Company, under the superintendence of Captain Simmons, of the adjoining Wheal Friendship, the committee having arranged with the directors of the Friendship Mine to permit Capt. Simmons to undertake the additional agency of the Maria Mine, on behalf of the company, at a moderate salary.

The interest felt in the mining affairs of South Australia, attaches more than usual importance to a knowledge of the actual position of the Burra Mine, standing as it does at the very pinnacle of success. We have, therefore, pleasure in referring to an authentic statement in another column, which, by the kindness of a friend, we have an opportunity of exclusively presenting to the public. It will be seen that the half-year's produce of copper ore had been 10,372 tons, which is expected to average 22 per cent., equal to 2282 tons of metal, the annual yield being about 5000 tons. The estimated balance available for dividends will be 76,932½ 15s. 7d., when the large stock of metal and ore is turned into cash. The unexampled wet season has prevented the transport of ore and fuel to the smelting works, and the metal from thence for shipment; in fact, the Patent Copper Company's operations were stopped for a considerable period. The gross expenditure for the last year has been 48,000½, less than the preceding one. A new 80-inch cylinder engine had arrived, and was on the road to the mines; this will be put to work with all possible speed, and enable them to follow down the champion and prolific lodes for many years to come, unimpeded by water, so that the probable yield in future may naturally be estimated at a considerable excess upon the present enormous returns, which, as yet, have been derived from a 40 fm. level and upwards. The lode has not been cut in the 50, the cross-cuts to which are within 6 fms. distance. The present firm state of the market for copper, showing even a tendency towards a further advance, will enhance considerably the profits of this company, which, upon so large an accumulation of stock (207,000½), and abundant supply of rich ore from the mines, will, in all probability, augment the profits and dividend at the ensuing half-yearly meeting in April beyond all precedent.

During the past week, the market for gold mining shares has been remarkably dull; the public generally having shown great disinclination to speculate in them. This partly arises from the number of new schemes which have been ushered into public notice, and the question which has been raised of the uncertain tenure both in Australia and California. Many imagine that the lands containing auriferous veins in Australia will already have been taken by the settlers there, who probably will not dispose of them to English companies unless they obtain a large and unreasonable price; while speculation in those Californian companies which have obtained their lease under grants from Col. Fremont has been considerably impeded by the disputes as to the validity of such leases. The publication of a letter from Mr. Duncan, announcing the anticipated arrival of Mr. Sargent, and the assertion that he had purchased the whole of Col. Fremont's property, had some effect in raising the shares of the Mariposa companies, but this has not been maintained, and virtually little business has been done. The Australian Freehold was yesterday placed on the official list of the Stock Exchange.

The following are the closing prices yesterday evening:—Agua Fria, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Anglo-Californian, ½ to ½ prem.; Ave Maria, par to ½ prem.; Golden Mountain, par to ½ prem.; Nouveau Monde, ½ to ½ prem.; West Mariposa, par to ½ prem.; the Carsons Creek, ½ prem. to ½ dis.; Auriferous Ore, ½ dis. to par; Australian Freehold, ½ dis. to par; Lake Bathurst, par to ½ prem.; Quartz Rock, par to ½ prem.; London and Californian Crushing, par to ½ prem.; Sierra Nevada, par to ½ prem.; Colonial Gold, ½ prem.; Port Philip, par to ½ prem.; Victoria, par to ½ prem.; Devon and Cornwall, par to ½ prem. A rumour has been extant that a great number of the Agua Fria shares have been forced on the market, which caused, in the early part of the week, a sensible decline in that stock. It appears that the shares so sold were belonging to the lessees, which, according to agreement, ought to have been locked up for three years. We believe some arrangement has been arrived at, and that only a portion have been disposed of.

Some considerable mystery appears to be attached to Col. Fremont's Mariposa property. The sale of his estates, and the fact of the purchase money being paid in advance, coupled with the expected arrival of Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent is absolutely announced,—which fact, however, requires confirmation. At the same time our esteemed friend, Mr. David Hoffman, in whom we have reason to place the utmost reliance, and from whom on various occasions we have received authentic information of great interest, informs us that there is no truth whatever in the statement—Mr. Hoffman proving, by letters from Col. Fremont, that so far from being inclined to dispose of his property, he intends to settle there, and introduce machinery, so that he may develop not only the mineral, but likewise the agricultural capabilities of his vast estates; and, as far as lays in his power, to aid the growing progress and extend the march of civilisation. We cannot here allude further to the correspondence,—which, at least, must have the effect of weakening the confidence of holders, and thereby lessening the estimated value of Col. Fremont's property in this country.

We understand that the charter of the Colonial Gold Company has passed the Board of Trade, and is advancing in its other stages. The Australasian Gold Mining Company have made their first call, of 1½ 19s. per share.

Lord Walter Butler, Messrs. F. A. Burgett, W. Collins, B. Collett, G. Clarke, J. W. Charlton, E. Lomax, W. Matheson, and H. Wickens, have withdrawn from the Australian Gold "Diggins" Company.

The rumoured failure—stoppage, at all events—of the Llynvi Iron Works, at Maesteg (Bowing and Co.), has produced a great sensation, and it is feared that other stoppages will follow.

The stoppage of Messrs. Bult and Co., the bullion dealers, is stated to have been occasioned by the large advances made through a series of years on behalf of Messrs. Williamson's collieries and iron-works in North Staffordshire, which, in addition to having absorbed all their available resources, had left them with a considerable amount of liability. It is satis-

factory, however, to learn, that these works are in full activity, and will not be interfered with by the derangement of Messrs. Bult's affairs.

In the Stannary Court, decrees have been granted, to liquidate debts, for the sale of materials at West United Hills, Camborne Consols, Wheal Penhale, and Cartnew Consols. In the case of Wheal Trescoll, an injunction was obtained, by Mr. Stokes, to restrain the sale or removal of engine and machinery.

The transactions in metropolitan Bank Shares (most of which took place at the time of the half yearly meetings) have been mainly confined to dealings in colonial shares. The last transactions reported are—Bank of Australasia, 38, 38½; Bank of British North America, 48; Colonial Bank, 11½, 11½ ex div.; Commercial Bank, 24½; South Australia, 24½; Union of Australia, 35½ ex div. and bonus.

The rise in East and West India Dock shares continues, and they have reached 149½. London Dock shares are also better.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation shares are firmer. The price of stocks are—General Steam, 24½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69½, 70; ditto New, 17; Eastern Steam, 4, 4 prem.

The dealings in Insurance shares have been of the usual character, and there has been scarcely a fractional variation in price, except that Globe are 1½ higher, and Imperial Life have reached 19½. The last quotations are—Allianz, 86; Alliance, 31½; Atlas, 17½; Clerical, Medical, and General, 26½; Imperial Fire, 24½.

The General Reversionary Investment Shares have been dealt in at 94; Australian Trust, 204; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 1.

In Gas shares there have been only the usual transactions. British, 10; ditto, Provincial, 18; City of London, 130; Equitable, 27½; Great Central, 12½; Imperial, 69; Independent, 46; Phoenix, 26; United General, 16½; Westminster Chartered, 40½, 41.

There is no movement whatever in Canal shares.

HULL, THURSDAY.—According to our correspondents (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) there has been an average amount of business transacted during the week, and it seems likely that as the spring advances more general attention will be turned to the mining adventures of our own country. Altho' there have been strong, and may be quoted 18½ to 19½. Tremaynes were flat a day or two ago, but are now better, the reduced price having brought in buyers. St. Aubyn and Grylls rather easier to buy. Chiverton, West Ding Dong, and Trebarha continue in request, and would find ready buyers. Merlyns steady, at late prices. More inclinations to buy Garreg, South Tamar, and Bedford United would find buyers at moderate prices. East Tamar neglected. Altogether there is a better feeling in the market.

STURVE'S PATENT MINE VENTILATOR.—One of these admirable machines has been erected at one of the Brymbo Collieries, near Wrexham, the property of Messrs. Darby and Company. It consists of only one cylinder, 17 feet in diameter, and commenced working last week. It has, we understand, given great satisfaction, and very materially improved the ventilation of the colliery to which it is attached. Great credit is due to Messrs. Darby for setting so good an example to the coalowners of North Wales, and we trust that it will prove to be the commencement of a new era in the mine ventilation of that important district.

An extraordinary plank has just been received from Van Diemen's Land: it is harder than East India teak, measures 140 ft. in length, 20 inches in breadth, and 6 inches thick—without a knot to be seen on the entire surface. This splendid specimen of colonial timber was intended for the Exhibition, but a variety of causes prevented its being forwarded in time.

## LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS AT BAGGILL, FEBRUARY 17.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per Ton.	Purchasers.	
Macmillan	54	£11 5 6	Mather & Co.	
ditto	28	11 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.	
Caeconroy	30	12 14 0	ditto	
ditto	9	10 13 0	ditto	
Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	22	10 4 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.	
Sold in London, on 19th February.				
Black Craig	40	£10 5 0	Washington Chemical Co.	
Sold at the Mine.				
Frongoch	80	£10 12 0	Panther Company.	
Cwmystwith	50	10 8 6	ditto	
Nantoes	55	9 10 0	ditto	
Herodfoot	55	11 6 6	Tamar Company.	
Wheal Golden	55	11 6 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.	

## BLACK TIN

SOLD TO BOLITHO AND SONS, CHYNDROUR SMELTING-HOUSE, ON 24th JANUARY.				
	Tons c. qr. lbs.	Price per Ton.	Amount.	
Georgia Consols	6 5 2	£54 12 6	£342 15 6	
ditto	1 3 0	41 10 0	47 15 0	
Sold on the 6th February.				
ditto	5 0 1	£54 12 6	273 15 0	
ditto	0 17 3	40 0 0	35 15 6	
Total amount of money				
			£700 0	

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Purchasers.
Millpool	1 16 0	£48 10 0	Bolitho & Son.
Bottle Hill	6 0 0	50 5 0	Daubuz.

## COPPER ORES.

Sampled Feb. 4, and Sold at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, Feb. 19.					
Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Gt. Cons.	114	£4 10 6	Marke Valley	98	£4 7 0
Wheal Josiah	111	6 8 0	ditto	95	4 2 6
ditto	104	5 10 6	ditto	91	3 11 6
ditto	96	6 6 0	ditto	23	3 2 6
ditto	86	7 5 6	ditto	21	3 0 6
ditto	84	8 7 0	Holmbush	113	2 17 0
ditto	79	5 10 6	ditto	111	3 3 6
ditto	76	5 13 0	ditto	76	7 19 6
ditto	74	8 7 0	Phoenix Mines	70	6 7 0
ditto	70	9 14 0	ditto	63	12 7 6
ditto	64	8 11 0	ditto	62	10 7 6
ditto	32	6 6 0	Wheal Friendship	105	5 19 6
Wheal Fanny	80	4 3 0	ditto	77	7 9 0
ditto	71	2 13 0	Fowey Consols	72	7 7 0
ditto	61	5 8 6	ditto	70	7 3 0
ditto	52	5 17 6	ditto	40	5 16 0
Wheal Maria	75	6 19 0	Bedford United	87	5 1 6
Wh. Anna Maria	73	4 15 6	ditto	62	6 16 0
ditto	72	5 19 6	Hingston Down	110	8 13 0
ditto	69	5 15 6	Prideaux Wood	92	3 7 0
ditto	65	5 2 0	Wheal Bedford	55	2 16 0
ditto	66	5 2 0	Tavy Consols	21	2 2 6
West Caradon	93	6 18 0	ditto	18	5 10 0
ditto	76	7 10 6	Wheal Crebor	20	5 14 0
ditto	63	11 0 0	ditto	13	1 6 0
ditto	61	10 13 6	North Wh. Buller	30	3 15 0
ditto	46	8 3 0	North Tolguis	8	4 1 0
ditto	45	4 0 6			

## TOTAL PRODUCE.

Devon Gt. Cons.	1609	£9871 5 0	Fowey Consols	162	£1261 14 0
Wheal Josiah	111	6 8 0	Bedford United	145	842 16 6
ditto	104	5 10 6	Hingston Down	110	931 10 0
ditto	96	6 6 0	Prideaux Wood	92	308 4 0
ditto	86	7 5 6	Wheal Bedford	55	154 0 0
ditto	84	8 7 0	Tavy Consols	39	143 12 6
ditto	79	5 10 6	Wheal Crebor	33	130 18 0
ditto	76	5 13 0	North Wh. Buller	30	112 10 0
ditto	74	8 7 0	North Tolguis	8	32 8 0
ditto	70	9 14 0			
ditto	64	8 11 0			
ditto	32	6 6 0			
Wheal Fanny	80	4 3 0			
ditto	71	2 13 0			
ditto	61	5 8 6			
ditto	52	5 17 6			
Wheal Maria	75	6 19 0			
Wh. Anna Maria	73	4 15 6			
ditto	72	5 19 6			
ditto	69	5 15 6			
ditto	65	5 2 0			
West Caradon	93	6 18 0			
ditto	70	7 10 6			
ditto	63	11 0 0			
ditto	61	10 13 6			
ditto	46	8 3 0			
ditto	45	4 0 6			



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**THE TAILO TAIL SMELTING COMPANY.**—A Tinner (St. Agnes) inquires whether this company have nearly completed the arrangements contemplated in November last, and are about commencing operations?

**CLARENCE AND WESTWORTH.**—Inquirer (Bath).—The late Captain May, of Redruth, some 40 years ago, rose considerable quantities of tin from the former sett. Messrs. Davey worked the latter mine since then, but without meeting with any loss, or making sale of any produce. The short period both were worked by the Redruth United Mining Association yielded but small returns. The present party are prosecuting the former with spirit, and we hope will be amply rewarded.

**An Adventurer in Gold Mines** will find in the Journal of to day full reports from all the Brazilian Mines, showing the profit at St. John del Rey, and the monthly produce from the other two. He inquires about; likewise some observations thereon, with which, doubtless, he will concur.

**MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.**—Sir: Perhaps "John Bull" will kindly acquaint the practical men what the "fair sex" in Fleadilly have to do with practical mining. It has been said that the distinguishing feature in John Bull's character is his glibness. Is this a specimen?—DAVID MURPHY. Feb. 11.

**IMMEDIATE LINE CARRIERS.**—A Shareholder, referring to the letters which appeared in the Journal of 2nd Nov., is anxious for some further information, as to the progress of the company. He has inquired at the office, and can obtain no satisfactory reply.

**W. S. (Manchester).**—No partner or committee of management has the power of refusing to transfer shares in a mine, upon which all calls have been paid up, unless the conditions entered upon the cost-book at the commencement contained a clause empowering them so to refuse. In a few concerns we know there is such a discretionary power given, in order to prevent a man of property transferring his interest to a man of straw, to get rid of responsibility. If our correspondent will name the mine, and send the clause, we shall be better able to answer his question.

The letter of "One Done" would subject us to an action for libel. The writer should apply to a solicitor, who will advise what steps should be taken to recover the money.

**POLYGRAPHIC COMBOLS (St. Mluer).**—A correspondent inquires what is doing in this concern, having been induced some time ago to purchase shares therein, and since has neither seen a report, or price quoted in our paper. All we can say is, that no such concern has hitherto come under our notice.

**The South Australian Mining Association,** who own the celebrated Barro Barro Mines, was established in the 15th April, 1845. The office is in Rundle-street, Adelaide.

**CARNE DEE MINES.**—W.P.C. will find the improvement on the copper lodes noticed in our columns of this day. The tin produce continues satisfactory. We do not receive detailed reports of the underground operations, otherwise we should readily insert them. That of Tinnoff speaks for itself.—1700l. profit on the last ore sold.

**NORTH BASSET.**—A. Z. will perceive this valuable concern has ceased disposing of its produce by private contract; the sale of 410 tons of copper ore will be found in our last Number, amounting to 2220l. 15s. 6d., nearly 5l. 10s. per ton average.

The papers on Chancery Reform, which appeared in our Journal some time since, were by the author of the "Status of the Jews in England," Mr. Charles Egan, the Chancery barrister.

**NORTH TRELANWY.**—A Working Miner (Linkinghorne) says the report of this mine, inserted in our Journal of the 7th Feb., is not founded on fact. The Miner "has made a more recent and careful inspection, and there are no such two copper lodes as described to be found in the sett, and the north and south courses alluded to as large, is a coarse hard quartzose lode, worth nothing.

All information respecting the Society of Arts can be obtained on addressing Mr. Davenport, at the house of the society, John-street, Adelphi.

**A Constant Reader (Wells)** is perfectly correct as to the purport of the Cost-book System—the holding of it monthly or quarterly meetings for auditing the accounts and transacting the usual business of the concern; and in the mine he alludes to there is no deviation therefrom. The meeting is on Tuesday next, and it is quite in regular order for any shareholder to signify his intention to propose a resolution that no dividend be made, as it would be on the part of our correspondent or any other holder proposing it should be increased. It gives all the proprietary due notice of the intent, and they have the power, by personal attendance or proxy, to defeat the attempt of the proposer, if a majority are of that opinion. A full account of the financial statement will be found in the Mining Journal of the Saturday following.

A pressure on our space compels the postponement of many Notices to Correspondents.

\* We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

\* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,  
Mining Journal Office,  
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, acting for the proprietors.

## THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

The decreased quantity of copper ore coming to market from our home mines as well as foreign, as shown by us in the MINING JOURNAL of the 27th Dec. last, not only continues up to the present moment, but the perspective view taken of it for some months to come, leads many persons confidently to expect that the present price of the metal itself is likely to advance.

It should be taken into account, however, that of late a vast increase of attention has been directed towards English copper mining adventures, an additional amount of capital has been thrown into it, mining information is more generally diffused, and understood than it was by the speculative public six or seven years ago, and those who have prospered by judiciously embarking in *bona fide* undertakings, conducted by honourable men, and been rewarded by receipt of dividends, have naturally looked to the same source for reaping still further benefit thereby.

This wholesome state of things has induced others to put forward hundreds of new undertakings,—many of which have already expired; others are sinking money instead of shafts and winzes, and a vast number are on the list of incurables. Still, in such a lottery of chances, it would be strange indeed were none of them to turn up an augmentation of ore, so as to shortly fill up the present deficiency of annual supply. As yet, we confess they cut but a sorry figure at the ticketings—the barometer by which all may judge and be governed; but a solitary few are only needed to fill up the gap we have hinted at. Then, as regards the new projections on the tapis, we are told "Treskirby, Wheal Chance, Wheal Rose, North Downs, Wheal Busy, and Hallenbeagle, are about to be set in effective operation"—a run of mines extending from Redruth to Chacewater, a distance of three miles in length, and in four distinct though adjoining parishes, which ceased working about 30 years ago, prior to which they were among the largest and most productive of copper mines; and were they to commence "effective operations," they would in six months supply more than the whole quantity deficient. Penberthy Crofts, another old soldier, that about the same period did good duty, is said to be on the eve of a fresh start, so that there would be no want of copper ore a short time hence from our home mines. As far as they are concerned, we say let well alone; keep the standard where it is steadily, and all that are worth supporting will live; the others should be suffered to depart as quickly as possible. A temporary rise would ensure a speedy fall, as the last two years have exemplified.

We now come to the consideration of the Foreign Mines, and are backed in our opinion by the facts we this day make public, derived from the advices just to hand from South Australia. Look at Burra Burra, with an accumulated and undisposed stock of copper in metal and ore, estimated to be worth 206,365l. 17s., which is considerably beyond the last quarter's sale of the whole produce of copper ore in Cornwall! That amount in value has to find a market somewhere, and must, therefore, be taken into account, but will they not materially increase their quantity by the new and important rich discovery in the 40 fathom level, and after reaching the lode in the 50, probably by the next advices: feeling confident they will, we are not disposed to encourage the idea, or wish to see the standard advance at this moment, or under the present and extended view we have thus taken.

We admit there are those who fancy that the present *furore* for gold diggings at Bathurst, Port Philip, and around, will entice away the miners from copper workings, and reduce the quantity of that metal at present raising in South Australia. We entertain no such idea; and our experience of the Cornish miner, from long acquaintance, teaches us that while he is engaged in a steady working place, that remunerates him for his labour, he is content, and not inclined to rove about seeking imaginary benefit, at the risk of losing all he has, and becoming a wandering beggar. The excitement has existed long enough to test this, and yet we hear not of a single individual engaged at the Burra Burra Mines quitting his employ—not a whisper that such a step is even contemplated or expected by the

managing agents there. On the contrary, they have an ample supply of efficient and contented labourers, steadily persevering to do their best for their employers' benefit, knowing it is equally advantageous to themselves and their families.

The production of copper in Chili has of late years so materially fallen off, that a further decrease cannot possibly be expected from thence. Neither do we expect that Cuba will fall short of what they have annually contributed, so as to effect the market either one way or the other; the chances are that the produce from both united will be much about the same quantity as in the year just ended.

The exports of copper to the United States will probably be less than hitherto, should the mines at Lake Superior, now called "Copperum," turn out as expected by many, and supply them with a large portion direct. Smelting-works have been established by some capitalists of Pittsburg and New York, who reckon on being able shortly to furnish the Union with a full supply.

Under all these considerations, we are decidedly of opinion that a steady remunerative standard, like the present, needs no alteration.

Several interesting cases came before his Honour the VICE-WARDEN at the recent sitting of the Stannary Court at Truro, among which was an important one, involving some peculiar and intricate points, and which occupied the whole of one day's sitting—*HAWKE v. BURGESS*, pursuer and adventurer in West Wheal Jewel. Plaintiff claimed to be entitled to 4-16th parts of the bounds of Tolcarne, at 1-15th dues, amounting to 72l. 2s. 6d., but if at 1-24th dues, then only 45l. 1s. 3d. Defendant pleaded payment into Court of 28l. 3s. 4d., and denied the remainder of claim. The substance of plaintiff's case was—that in 1842, by deed of sale, parties under the will of Mr. COLLAN T. A. BAWDEN had assigned to him 5-16ths of said bounds, and plaintiff had subsequently received dues on 4-16ths from the adventurers, until May, 1849, when W. PURSEY claimed to be entitled to a portion, by reason of marrying ANN, a sister of the said C. T. A. BAWDEN; consequently, the adventurers in West Wheal Jewel Mine withheld payment. Mr. STOKES, for plaintiff, referred to some important cases, relating to tin bounds, heard in the Court of Appeal before the LORD WARDEN, as well as in the Superior Courts; more particularly *doe dem EARL OF FALMOUTH v. ALDERSON* (1. M. and W. 210); *VICK v. THOMAS*, reported by Mr. SMIRKE, and the more recent cases of *ROGERS v. BRENTON* (vol. 10, *Smirke's Bench Reports*), contending that PURSEY, who now claimed in opposition to the plaintiff, had not exercised any right by himself or the party through whom he claimed, nor done any act or received any payment on account of these bounds from 1814 to the present time. The mine was not working from 1814 until 1836. The present adventurers had from 1837 to 1849 admitted BAWDEN's right to 4-16ths; and as against the claims of the PURSEYS he (Mr. STOKES) would ask the jury to consider their neglecting to make any claim after 1814 was conclusive as against their having any interest whatever since 1824: it was evident that they had abandoned their claims, or made over their shares to BAWDEN, who ultimately was found to be possessed of and recognised as holding 4-16ths—the *bona fide* possessor. He would prove the renewal of the bounds regularly, and according to the annual custom of so doing for upwards of thirty years past, for BAWDEN and plaintiff, who paid for such renewal, and that dues up to 1849 had been received from the adventurers; 4-16ths on his behalf. WILLIAM PURSEY died in 1845; the conveyance of the bounds was put in in corroboration.

Mr. ROBERTS, for defendant, contended that plaintiff was bound to show how he became possessed of a greater proportion of shares than those which were given by the testator to his son COLLAN in 1798—viz.: 5-64ths. He had never exercised any rights beyond that proportion until 1837, when he claimed to be possessed of 4-16ths. The will showed that testator in 1798 was entitled to 5-16ths. He gave his daughter CATHERINE 4-64ths, ANN 4-64ths, and Mrs. HARVEY 2-64ths, who dying intestate, Mr. HAWKE would, in respect of his wife, become entitled to a proportion, and so would WM. PURSEY (the husband of ANN); and further that the renewal of the bounds must be taken as for the whole of them. He called defendant, who proved the payment to BAWDEN of 4-16ths during his lifetime, and to plaintiff (HAWKE) since. The PURSEYS never set up a claim till 1846, and that had caused payment to HAWKE being withheld until the matter was arranged.

His Honour the VICE-WARDEN summed up the case to the jury in a very lucid manner. He thought the points for their consideration very easily defined. The dues he considered would be 1-24th. It was clear that until 1824 C. T. A. BAWDEN had only claimed 5-64ths. From then up to 1837 there had been no working in the bounds, but they had been kept up by renewal, though not stated for whom. In 1837 BAWDEN was entered in the mine books as owner of 4-16ths, and he had been paid that proportion up to his decease. The plaintiff, as the purchaser thereof, had likewise received from the mine, up to 1849, the same proportion. The jury would probably consider that the adventurers in 1837, before making the entry, had ascertained correctly who the real owners were. It might be they had made a mistake, and now show they were in error, and so recognise the PURSEYS' claims. If the jury considered the renewals might be taken to have been made as much on behalf of the other persons as on that of C. T. A. BAWDEN and plaintiff, then the defendant had a right to resist the present claim, and plaintiff had not shown a 20 years' title.

The jury retired for a considerable time, and, on returning into court, the foreman said—"We find for plaintiff, and that the dues were 1-24th; the renewals from 1824 to 1837 were made on behalf of C. T. A. BAWDEN and plaintiff." The sum, therefore, for which the verdict was given, deducting the amount paid into court, was 16l. 17s. 11d.

Mr. ROBERTS has since obtained a rule nisi, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and misdirection, there being no evidence to go to the jury.

A petition was brought before the Stannaries Court by the pursuer of the Mineral Court Mines, Mr. RICHARDS, against Mr. G. N. SIMMONS, which attracted the notice of a large body of the mining gentry in the neighbourhood—it being Pursuer *v.* Purser. At starting the concern, the defendant became the pursuer, and acted as such until the 5th of September last, when the plaintiff was appointed in his place, defendant continuing to hold 15-248ths. Plaintiff's accounts being audited on the 11th of Nov., the defendant was alleged to be largely indebted to his co-adventurers, on account of moneys received by him and on a balance of account. His proportion of costs for working the mine appeared to be 146l. 16s. 3d., which was the sum sought to be recovered. The grand question was, whether a pursuer might sue for money due from an adventurer for costs, before he (the plaintiff) became pursuer. His Honour decided this in the affirmative. The next question was—whether defendant was entitled to credit for what was due to him as pursuer, against what was due from him as adventurer. His Honour held that the pursuer's suit for costs was an independent suit, and had no reference to any accounts that might be ultimately taken between the adventurer and his co-adventurers as plaintiffs; still, the Vice-Warden thought that where there was such a debt owing, defendant might justly be allowed to set it off against the claim for costs; but that he could see no evidence from the book that the amount stated had been advanced by defendant, but that the mine was in debt that amount until calls were paid in to meet the creditors. The fact was, in February, 1850, while Mr. SIMMONS was pursuer, he was authorised to borrow 600l. from his bankers for the erection of steam-stamps, and that certain of the adventurers gave guarantee, on behalf of the mine, for repayment of that sum with interest, and were indemnified by the adventurers. His Honour, therefore, held that the 600l. could not be allowed as a set-off by defendant; for if allowed, they might be called on to pay it again to the bankers, or to those persons whom they had authorised to be their guaranties. He, therefore, decided that the petition was nothing more than an ordinary pursuer's petition, suing for costs. A decree for payment was made for April 14.

The cause, *LUKE v. G. N. SIMMONS*, occupied the greater part of two days: it was a claim for 92l. 15s. 2d. for goods supplied to Wheal Violet by the plaintiff, a merchant-adventurer therein, against defendant, the pursuer. There was no denial of the fact that the goods were supplied and duly charged in the cost-book; but defendant objected on legal grounds, urging that a merchant, being an adventurer in the mine, could not sue

the pursuer in the ordinary form of a creditor's petition, unless there was something like a settled account between him and his co-adventurer, showing what amount was due, unless the account had been audited and settled by the adventurers, and unless that audit had taken place subsequently. The VICE-WARDEN, in giving judgment, said defendant was wrong in supposing that plaintiff could not sue himself and co-partners, unless the concern was brought to an end, the accounts of the partnership taken, and his demand liquidated. That objection was now for the first time made, after very many petitions by co-adventurers had been filed and acted on. The petition was simply for payment of debt for goods sold, not a proceeding personal against any of the co-adventurers; it was *in rem.*, for the only execution therein is against the machinery on the mine. If payment be not made by the pursuer from assets in his hands, a sale of sufficient machinery on the mine must take place, and all, including the petitioner, are paid in equal proportion therefrom; or if any, including the petitioner, be co-adventurers, they are not paid at all, until all the other mine creditors are paid in full. By this process no other fund is available; hence the remedy is customary; and though the suit at first is by one creditor, eventually it is on behalf of himself and all the other creditors of the mine, whether for labour or supplies. It is customary and equitable that a co-adventurer may be permitted to have resort to it, when he could not resort to common law for payment of his debt. The fact is well known, that merchants and labourers, as observed in the case *Messrs. v. PIFE*, in 1841, will often take shares in a mine that they may, as merchants, supply materials, or, as labourers, be preferred in their services; and it may reasonably be inferred that this would not be were they put to such conditions before suing, as are now sought to be imposed. In former times, when mining was less extensive and more simple, a co-adventurer was allowed to pay his contributions to the work in kind, a practice recognised and regulated by the Stannary Act. In fact, were those conditions proposed by defendant held to be essential, merchants would not become adventurers in mines that they might furnish supplies, whereby many mines would not be wrought, and much labour would cease. The decree for payment is on the 5th of April next.

That great political economist, ADAM SMITH, after treating in a deprecatory manner the system of bounties in general, makes one exception, and in favour of bounties given for improvements in the industrial arts; and then remarks that the term bounties is often confounded with premium, &c., and adds that we must always "attend to the nature of the thing, without paying any regard to the work," a remark that we think so clearly just, that it should be well dinned into the ears of my Lord GRANVILLE, and the honourable Members and eminent engineers who expressed their doubts during the last session as to the sound policy of granting inventors remuneration for their labours,—not by the system of bounties, but by the system of patent rights, which has been confounded by its opponents with the monopoly system; whereas patent rights for new inventions are not monopolies (unless that term be used in its commonest sense, as universally concomitant with the individualising of property), as it grants no exclusive possession of anything before enjoyed by the public, but simply allows the inventor to withhold for a limited time that not already in possession of the public, upon his giving full instructions, so that it may be used by the country hereafter to as much advantage as he could use it.

We have been led to make these remarks, from observing that LORDS BROGHAM and LYNCHBURST have brought forward the subject of Patent Law amendment again; and that our old friend, Mr. CAMPIN, and his colleagues of the Patent Law Amendment Association, are once more in the field.

Some 300 years since, in the reign of the Virgin Queen, when English enterprise first began to colonise on the other side of the Atlantic, one of our most enterprising navigators, Sir FRANCIS DRAKE, in his voyage round the world, took possession, in the name of Queen ELIZABETH, of a district on the shores of the Pacific, to which he gave the name of New Albion. Even at that period, reports were given by the native Indians that gold was to be found in the interior in large quantities. After a short stay there the settlement was abandoned, probably owing to the length of the voyage and the difficult means of access, and the more easy colonisation of the eastern shores of America; subsequently New Albion was absorbed by the Spaniards in the vice-royalty of New Spain, and became henceforth denominated as the province of California, attached to the Mexican Government. But little of this vast district was known until our "go-ahead" brethren obtained a cession of it from the weaker Republic of Mexico. Accounts then reached Europe of the discoveries of gold which had been made there; this, at first, was smiled at incredulously, and thought to be merely an Americanism; subsequent reports confirmed, however, these statements, and now no doubt exists in the public mind of the value of the auriferous deposits of that region. One of the first companies formed in London for exploring the gold workings there, was the ANGLO-CALIFORNIA COMPANY. It is not our intention here to enter into the history of that association; sufficient it is to state, that they are now in operation, and that in a very short period returns are anticipated.

We are not so sanguine as to imagine that every project which is now before the public will repay either its promoters or shareholders for the capital, labour, time, and anxiety they have expended. To form such an opinion would be unwise. Experience has told us that there can be no lottery without its proportionate share of blanks; all cannot obtain a prize, although every one expects to do so. Several of the Californian companies have been paralysed in their operations by the question which has been raised of the validity of their leases, which, to a great extent, has militated against their success; and we sincerely trust that, in a short period this vexatious question will be settled; as while it remains open speculation is checked, enterprise is impeded, and capital which might be profitably employed is lying dormant.

In our rambles to the "World's Fair," last year, our attention was directed to a massive piece of quartz, highly impregnated with gold, which had been obtained from Carsons Creek. This was of the weight of 103 lbs., and of the value of about 3700l. On looking at this huge mass, the most incredulous person must have been convinced that in the same locality this could not have been alone, it having all the appearance of being detached from the lode some considerable depth below the surface. The means of transport from the mine, which is situated in Calaveras County, about fifty-five miles distant from Stockton, are reported to be such as are accessible at an easy rate, while the geological features are such as to give it the aspect of permanency. This property is freehold, and has been for some time in full operation, from seventy to eighty men being employed there. The country is well wooded, so that steam-machinery, if desirable, can be employed; while there is no deficiency in water-power, and, being freehold, there can be raised no question of validity of the lease. A large amount of money has already been expended on the mine, and it appears that machinery and practical knowledge is only required further to develop this important property.

The amount already raised is estimated to be about 250,000l. from the six veins, which have all been opened. The gold found in its native state, without any extraneous matrix, has already sufficed to enrich the lucky owners of this valuable property. Attempts have been made, but ineffectually, to avail themselves of the auriferous quartz, which is produced there in large quantities, and according to the assay of Messrs. JOHNSON and MATTHEY, gave the following results:—Weight of stone, 7 lbs. 4 ozs. 10 dwts.; produce of gold, 5 lbs. 9 ozs. 7 dwts. 12 grs.; and this has been corroborated by those taken in America. To further explore and efficiently work the mine, and reap the full benefit of the immense resources it offers to the shareholders, adequate machinery is required; and we are told that, on the lowest calculation, with only small and inefficient power, 40 tons can be crushed daily, which would return at least a profit of 2000l. per diem. With such large deposits, that have already returned so much to their proprietors, it would be almost presumptuous to calculate the amount of the precious metal that could be raised; if practical experience and scientific knowledge were brought into action, it could scarcely be denominated a speculation, but would be as near a certainty as anything sublimary can be. The possibility of deep mining for gold is now no longer questioned; it has now become an indubitable fact, and the greatest sceptic does not deny its feasibility; and according to all accounts which have been received from various quarters, having no interest with each



only Carsons Creek is looked upon as one of the most important and flourishing mines in California.

We do not wish in any way to be invidious; we have briefly alluded to the undertaking from the fact that we have seen the produce, and convinced ourselves of the existence of the precious metal there, which subsequent reports from the locality have confirmed.

We do not allude here in particular to any of the companies in California or Australia. There is naturally greater confidence where results have been shown and returns made; and if adequate capital be obtained, tactically used, and honesty and good faith shown on all sides, there can be little doubt of a successful result.

At a period like the present, when gold seems to be turning up in every quarter of the globe, and companies forming for the expressed purpose of exploring for that precious metal in diggings, and otherwise, on the chance of deriving profit, we, as lookers on, are struck with surprise at the eagerness displayed, on the one hand, for searching after what is new, by many considered imaginary and attended with risk of capital and life, whilst others and known productive fields, having borne the test of 25 years' working, are, in comparison, left in the shade.

We feel called upon to notice this subject at this particular moment, owing to the advices received during the week from the Brazils, which are given in detail in our columns of to-day, and will be perused by those interested in the gold mining property of that country with some pleasure, showing, as they do, the regular progress making there—not only in the shallow explorations, but in depth—as well as the continued monthly profits of nearly one-half the value of the ore found and disposed of, averaging, as it does, from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.* a month, carried to the credit of the company, awaiting the declaration of dividends.

The **ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY** has been established a quarter of a century: the commencement proved unsatisfactory and led to loss for several years, till the present mining property was secured, and since then has been wrought advantageously, having returned to the fortunate shareholders 174,625*l.* profit in dividends, leaving a large sum in hand, both here and abroad—a wholesome reserve fund against contingencies; the whole plant free from any liability whatever, and would realise, under adverse circumstances, a large amount, should it be found at any time advisable to wind-up its affairs. Such, then, is the present real condition of this valuable and highly prosperous company. Their position is not one of chance, speculation, or uncertainty; facts and figures prove to the contrary; they have age and experience to direct them on their regular course, and were never, in our estimation, in a better prospective state than at this hour. The returns of gold for Nov. were 9534*l.* 13*s.*; the expenditure, 5417*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; leaving a profit that month of 4116*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*. The number of stamps working, on an average 118-66 heads. The experimental stamping by the separate treatment of the "gut stone," during the first eleven days, yielded 4-76 oits. per ton; the ten days after it increased to 5-47; the highest they have hitherto attained. An enlargement of lode to the south of the bunch has taken place in a most extraordinary manner. At the same period of 1850 it was 35 ft. wide (now it is 45), without the least indication of an approach towards the south wall; and the shaft, which then had the lode 7 feet wide, and often no lode at all, is now 24 feet.

Here, then, is an established and lasting gold mine, working to vast profit; and yet in the share market stands, with all its plant and every thing complete, against the many imaginary formations in embryo—both Californias and Australias—at less than one-fourth, and, in many instances, one-eighth of the deposit money required for either of them. The former is already in possession of vast treasure and a large amount of stock, everything in the most complete working order, and only 30 days distance from us; whilst the others have everything to seek for, the chapter of accidents and chances to encounter in a far distant clime. The old adage would apply—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." All we need add is, that we wish them all equal success.

Having gone thus far, we have a few words to offer as regards the non-success, at present, of other establishments in the Brazils. At Gonggo Soco they have shown what gold mines are capable of doing, and why may they not again? The recent alterations mentioned in their report, as to the discovery of a change in the character of the formation and jactating fully bears us out in our conjectures. At Bananal, we cannot allow ourselves to forget the very sanguine expectations entertained by the late chief commissioner, of the lode dipping, with every indication of proving valuable, at and under the 24 ft. level; an opinion entertained by others to this hour. And knowing the uncertain nature of all mining adventures, we are inclined to think that trifling disappointments ought never to deter the full prosecution of the deeper workings; we need only refer to the Del Rey again, as an example. It is stated—"That in the shaft, about Christmas, 1850, the vein was 7 feet wide, in many parts no lode at all; and now, after the expiration of one year, it is 24 feet big; showing, at all events, our idea as to depth is amply borne out; the shoot of the lode takes a southerly turn, and why may it not take townwards? Without intending to shower praise on one or censure on any other management, we cannot help contrasting the apparent regularity in the working of the stamps at Del Rey with those at Gonggo. For the last two months the former have been going on steadily, 118-66 heads, without accident or impediment; the latter, on the contrary, have been idle one whole month, owing to a heavy flood of rain washing away all before it. Surely there must have been some shortsightedness or neglect to have allowed of this; and if so in this one department, there may be a want of it in others. We throw out these hints with the very best intentions, and hope they will be so received.

A trial of great importance, both to directors and shareholders, took place on this day week in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice CAMPBELL. We allude to the case of **STEWART v. the ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY**. This association was first promoted some time since by an indefatigable individual of the name of **LUKE WILLIAMS**, who, it appears, sold to the plaintiff several shares in the company, the amount of which, by this action, he sought to recover. We do not wish to enter too much into detail, or to recapitulate circumstances and things which are well known to all our readers. Mr. WILLIAMS had constituted himself the Alpha and Omega of the Anglo-Californian Company. In his reign, technicality and legality were both despised, and no deed was necessary; and even were that the case, we should say under that régime Mr. STEWART exercised a wise discretion in refusing to put his hand to paper. Circumstances alter; fresh blood is infused in the institution; men of standing and respectability take the helm of affairs, and after a difficult voyage, and gales of adverse winds from all quarters, steer the shattered barque safe into harbour, remodel the vessel, and launch her on a prosperous voyage. Abandoning all metaphor, we will only refer to what the standing of the company was, and what it now is. The present directors prepared a deed, which, before they could legally act, was required to be signed by the shareholders. It would seem that when Mr. STEWART applied at the office for the certificate of his shares, on being asked to sign the deed, his reply was "he would have nothing to do with it;" he would not take any of the liabilities which, probably, from antecedents he thought were likely to accrue. The moment, however, owing to the good management of those in office, that the shares were at a premium in the market, he loudly clamoured for his rights, and though totally averse to bear the risk of any loss, he was eager to grasp the certain chance of any gain, and hence the present action.

In order to sustain his plea, he stated that the directors had forfeited 15,000 shares, and had thereby derived a great advantage; that the company had dated back their deed three months; and that they had issued a notice, which was advertised in the public papers, that those shareholders who did not sign the deed before the expiration of three months would forfeit their shares; and that at the time the notice was issued, in consequence of the dating back of the deed, there were only two days left of the time—one day being Sunday, which was a dies non. Any one cognisant of such matters would know that to antedate such a deed is not possible. This was produced in court, and showed that it was executed by the first shareholders on the 16th August, which day it bears date. The obtaining the signatures of 1200 shareholders required a period of nearly three months. Advertisements, stating the deed was at the office of the

company ready for execution, were inserted at intervals from the month of July to the middle of December; and the papers containing these advertisements were in court. We do not wish here too strictly to animadvert on the counsel for the plaintiff, who, doubtless, followed the mis-instructions which he received from the attorney. This we do know, that a sub-committee of the directors has been formed, and actively engaged in investigating the demands of those claiming to be registered who held back when they thought there was any risk attached to their signatures; and where it has been proved that, upon sufficient and reasonable grounds, they were prevented from signing the deed, they have had the full benefit of the exertions of those who fought the good battle for them; and it is but justice here to add, as a passing remark, that on this point, in our opinion, the directors have in their difficult task exercised too wide a liberality. We are not learned in the law; but, on taking a common sense view of the question, when the plaintiff "would have nothing to do with the deed," we must differ from the learned Lord Chief Justice, who stated this was not a refusal in law. To our humble thinking, we should have thought that this was an absolute denial. The verdict of the jury has but little to do with this case. The judge reserved the question of whether the plaintiff had a right to bring the action or not. That being a question purely of law, will have to be argued before a full court.

It would ill become us to anticipate what the decision may be, but it will be a monstrous injustice on directors, if their constituents are allowed to shirk all liabilities, and refuse to execute documents until they are perfectly convinced of the security of the undertaking in which they embark. If such a dictum is laid down, the spirit of wholesome speculation will be materially checked, and the law of the land will give an encouragement to that class of men who desire to gain all and risk nothing. Such a decision would, no doubt, be hailed with satisfaction by the class called "stags;" for our own part, we should deeply regret it, as a bad precedent would be established.

We have no favour or affection to either plaintiff or defendants. We have, from the formation of the company, under its various phases, unservedly expressed our opinions, and shall do so whenever we find it necessary. The present case is one of importance to all in the mining community, and it is with interest we shall await the decision of the judges. We trust, in arriving at that, the technicalities of the law will not so much be looked to as the importance of the judgment on this grave question, as to whether parties can become partakers in the profits of a concern without undertaking the risk of a loss. We have no doubt of the issue; the case will not be in the hands of a jury, but before a full court: sophistry of counsel will be of no avail there; facts will have to be proved, and from those the real truth will be arrived at, and judgment given accordingly. Which ever way that may fall, we only hope that the old axiom will be realised—"Fiat justitia ruat cælum."

The marvellous and important accounts from **MELBOURNE**, which are detailed in another column, deserve the most serious and prompt consideration, not only of those interested in the welfare of Australia, but also of every individual in this great empire, whose feelings are not absorbed by the most selfish unconcern for national prosperity. Of the many topics which may be suggested by the intelligence before us, there are two which have especially attracted our attention, as requiring the earliest examination, to preclude erroneous impressions from the public mind. These are—Firstly, as to the present extent of speculation, whether there is an excess of capital taken to provide for the circumstances of this extraordinary case; and next, whether these gold discoveries will have, as some suppose, a ruinous effect upon the mines, manufactures, and commerce of this country. We are happy to be enabled to state, on the most cautious reflection, that we can see not the least justification for an affirmative answer upon either branch of the inquiry. Of the 20 Australian gold companies which have started to the present time, the total of capital claimed is under 2,250,000*l.*, whilst the actual amount of money obtained is notoriously under one-fourth of that sum, being the average of the payments to each scheme. Now, we must remember that there were, in the palmy days of railway speculation, not one, but several schemes, which individually anticipated for their exclusive benefit nearly double that amount, with many objectionable conditions which are not attached to the present enterprises. First, there was an enormous amount of money locked up, in the shape of parliamentary deposit; next, there was the most lavish and ruinous outlay in preliminary and legal operations, absolutely squandered away from honest employment; then there was the peculiarly objectionable condition that the capital called up for railways was payable by instalments, arbitrarily appointed, without regard to the available means of the period when they were required.

On the other hand, in the Australian companies the capital is limited (and there is no doubt it may be so effectually arranged) to the nominal amount of the shares. The actual money invested will be principally applied to the purchase of machinery and merchandise, and in the employment of shipping—every penny giving active occupation to the corresponding industry at home; and the most satisfactory point of this contrast is, that what is now contributed to these adventures we know can well be spared, while it exempts us from the prospective burden of being coerced to future outlay in the shape of reserved instalments, which, in all past speculation was a source—we may say the principal one—of constant apprehension to the general holders of stock. Moreover, it is beyond a doubt that the returns for investment here will not be in the ratio of those from railways; for the income of a railway company can bear no comparison to the nett products of California, which we may take as a moderate standard to estimate our Melbourne profits.

With regard to our domestic business, we cannot dispute the apparently injurious consequences of these discoveries in excluding, from present participation in the superfluous accumulation of money, the extensions of our native mines, and some other industrial objects of legitimate employment. But do our trade returns show a positive detriment? The contrary is unquestionably the case; and, furthermore, there will be shortly such increased demand for the service of Australasia, that the seeming stagnation complained of will cease, and all branches of trade, from the stimulus thus applied, derive far more permanent benefit than if they were submitted to an ordinary crisis of development.

We have now to notice, in continuation of the observations in our last Number, some of the features of the company bearing the name of the locality from which we obtain these wonderful tidings—the **MELBOURNE GOLD COMPANY**. There were two of its characteristics which did not at first strike us as reconcilable with the usual policy of a private company, or compatible with the interests of a proprietary; but we are bound to acknowledge that our scepticism has been completely removed by the answers we have received to inquiries which, in the interest of our readers, we had made on the subject. The first of these was how this association, without risking any outlay for emigration, proposed to compete with those companies which give free passage to all their labourers? It is replied, that the latter bind their labourers under contracts for long terms, which independent adventurers would never assent to. In this country, it is only to those persons with some means that the Melbourne Company addresses itself. Other assistants they have no doubt; and in that we agree—will be found in the colony; and we may from our own views add that it is not an unjustifiable ground of fear that many of those parties who may obtain from this country free passage and equipments may avail themselves of these benefits, with the sole intent of violating their obligations, and seeking different employment on arriving in the colony. If competition ensues it will be there, and in favour of this project; for in many cases the assistance rendered to emigrants will be to the advantage of associations which will prefer to the operatives the largest remuneration.

It is manifest that such desertions will occasion ruinous loss to many companies who send out labourers; for it is impossible to expect that an adequate colonial police can be maintained to prevent them; and, if they occur, the expenses of each person so absconding will bear a large proportion to the amount of the other outlay distributed over the number of persons sent out from England. A fair test of this may be deduced from our Californian recollections. We find the most scientific Americans (for example, Commodore HOUTON, at Mariposa) bringing into the field paid and imported labour, with the most efficient machinery, and, nevertheless, failing; whilst all the mutual associations have led their adventurers to large fortunes. There are, we have been informed, at different points of the American "placers" small parties, with portable appliances, realising the daily average of from 2 to 3 ozs. per man all the year round; and if the same arrangements were applied on the grand scale, and with powerful machinery, upon a system such as here proposed, they must produce the most beneficial results, as well in respect of moral influence upon the miners, as of the pecuniary advantages to be derived by all concerned.

Now, upon another point, it certainly did appear to us that 75 per cent. was a "pretty considerable" slice of profits to cut off from the shareholders. However, our convictions are changed by a calculation of the products, particularly as there is no use in contending that anything short of the most seductive terms will ever induce the labourers to abide faithfully under any influence which does not afford them the full proportion of the fruits of their labour. Let us assume that one of those parties of 200 tributers have been brought together. With adequate industry and appliances, these ought, according to present advices, realise, on an average, 2 ozs. per man per working day—say, a total of 120,000 ozs. nett, equal to 465,000*l.* annually; deduct from this, for working expenses, depreciation, and colonial management—say, 65,000*l.* (which would far exceed the actual requirements), it would leave 300,000*l.* for the adventurers, and 100,000*l.* for the shareholders, charged only with the expense of the London management. This sum would be equivalent to cent. per cent. on the nominal capital,—a result, in all conscience, quite enough to satisfy the expectation of all rational men who may be disposed to invest with a prospect of a fair return. Should the sphere of operations be extended, it is evident to the meanest capacity, that with comparatively less expense the profits will be considerably augmented; so that with one and the same capital, and the proportionate outlay for dead weight and colonial management, two such parties would make for the shareholders double the above profit; and we cordially admit that the proposition deserves a fair trial.

#### THE BURRA BURRA MINES—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have just received a full account of the half-yearly general meeting of the above association, held at the offices of the company, Randle-street, Adelaide, on the 15th October last (W. Allen, Esq., in the chair). Since the last meeting of shareholders the successful progress of the concern has been seriously impeded by the long-continued and unexampled wet season, and the consequent impassable state of the roads for loaded vehicles. Similar difficulties have attended the operations at the Patent Copper Company's Works, which were stopped for a considerable period, notwithstanding which the affairs of the mining association, as shown by the returns, are satisfactory.

The produce for the half-year amounts to 10,372 tons of ore, estimated to average 22 per cent. (equal to 2282 tons of metallic copper), the yield for the 12 months being about 5000 tons. The gross expenditure during the past year has been 48,000*l.* less than the preceding one, the diminution being under the heads "stores, buildings, land, cartage of ore, and dividends." The two items of excess are—machinery, and horse account; the former caused by the purchase of the new 80-inch cylinder engine; little or no further machinery will be required for some years; the latter is occasioned by the required increase in number, and the late high price of fodder. Other items nearly approximate with former years.

On the 31st March the ore on hand at the mines was 7757 tons 4½ cwt.; raised from the mines during the half-year, 10,372 tons 9 cwt. 1 qr. = 18,129 tons 14 cwt., of which there has been disposed of in the province 1156 tons 15 cwt. 2 qrs.; delivered to the Patent Copper Company, 8323 tons 4 cwt. 2 qrs.; leaving on hand at the mines, per last advice, 8649 tons 15 cwt., an augmentation during the six months of 892 tons 10½ cwt. The copper on hand in March, 144 tons 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 1 lb.; received during the half-year from the Patent Copper Company, 692 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. = 837 tons 1 cwt. 0 qrs. 6 lbs.—Exported for sale, 235 tons 0 cwt. 3 qrs. 5 cwt.; sold in the provinces, 487 tons 3 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.; leaving on hand, 114 tons 16 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lbs. The estimated value of ore delivered to the Patent Copper Company is 50,540*l.*; of copper and copper ore exported, and for sale, 66,232*l.*; of ore upon the mines, 8650 tons, 81,407*l.* 17*s.*; and of 115 tons of copper on hand, 8395*l.*—making altogether, 206,565*l.* 17*s.* unrealised; and the estimated profit, 151,697*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; leaving a balance of 76,932*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* available for dividends. The directors express themselves confident of their ultimately realising this amount, but it will take time to accomplish, meantime they are prevented from announcing the payment of a dividend on any particular day, but will feel pleasure in doing so as early as the affairs of the company will justify them.

The report of Captain Roach shows that the prospects at the mines are undiminished. Ayer's shaft is sunk 50 fms. deep, from whence a cross-cut is driving out, expecting in 6 fms. further driving to cut the lode. The shaftmen are preparing to sink for another level. In the 40, he reports discovering "a magnificent lode, 6 feet wide, composed of red oxide of copper, and malachite of the richest quality." At Roache's, in the 30 fms. level, ore ground has been opened to a vast extent, that will beat away at a low tribute. The pitches generally are exceedingly productive. The new engine-shaft is down 40 fms. and preparing to receive the pitwork. At Karkulo section, 2186, the shaft is down 23 fms.; no signs of water, and the appearances in this locality more promising than ever. The new 80-inch cylinder steam-engine has arrived, and is being conveyed with all expedition to the mine.

The directors' report, with the returns and statements annexed, were received and ordered to be entered on the minutes, and a copy sent to each shareholder. A vote of thanks was presented to the chairman.

#### COLLIERY INSPECTION.

The following is a copy of the memorial forwarded to Sir George Grey, as emanating from a meeting of the representatives of the colliers of Northumberland and Durham. Sir George, in acknowledging its receipt, stated that two additional inspectors had been appointed, and that Mr. Dunn's district no longer comprised Scotland:—

THE MEMORIAL OF THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM HUMBLY SHEWETH,—

That the loss of life in the mines and pits of this district, by explosions of fire-damp, and from other causes, is so fearfully alarming and extensive as to oblige your memorialists to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to so serious a matter.

Your memorialists feel grateful for the attention given to this subject last year in the passing of the Mines Inspection Bill, but they would respectfully intimate that the provisions of the said bill were not co-extensive with the evils complained of. Therefore, your memorialists are deeply anxious to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the continued frequency of colliery explosions and other accidents, and the extensive loss of life thereby, as being sufficiently indicative of the necessity of appointing a much larger number of inspectors than are at present appointed.

That the appointment of only four inspectors for the whole of the mines and collieries of the United Kingdom necessarily compels very extensive districts for each. That the inspector for the northern district, Matthew Dunn, Esq., having to visit and examine all the coal mines of Northumberland and Durham, all in Cumberland and Westmorland, and also all in Scotland, comprising, your memorialists believe, upwards of 1000 pits. That, if he could visit three pits per week, upwards of six years must elapse before the whole can be visited and examined; thus holding out an immense period of impunity to the careless and negligent portion of the proprietors of collieries, and placing in jeopardy the lives of those who work in the said mines.

That a large portion of the valuable time of the inspector is occupied and taken up with journeys to those distant parts of his district. That a visit to Scotland is necessarily expensive, and the same in proportion when visiting other distant places, such as Cumberland, &c. Therefore, your memorialists would respectfully submit, that, if sub-inspectors were appointed, with equal power, under the bill, as those of the inspectors, an important element of safety would be afforded, and additional security given to their lives thereby.

Your memorialists would further intimate that from their experience in the important matter to which they now call your attention, and from the number of fatal accidents which have recently occurred in the respective counties in which they work, and from the continued and increased risk of human life in the pits of this district, consequent upon the extended operations and workings in the said mines, without any additional shafts to provide extra ventilation, that they cannot consider their lives safely nor properly cared for, unless the respective pits and collieries were examined and inspected, on an average, once in every month. Therefore, they would respectfully solicit that Her Majesty's Government would, with as little delay as possible, appoint a sufficient number of sub-inspectors as would ensure the said monthly visits, and thus systemise a plan which must necessarily bring the desired relief, and provide a sufficient protection for the lives of your memorialists.

In proof of the position above assumed by your memorialists, they have to call attention to the late fatal explosion at Washington Colliery, in the county of Durham, and to the still more recent one at Killingworth, in the county of Northumberland. That at neither of these collieries had the inspector been to examine them previous to the explosions, and that although they respectively are situated within or about six miles of his residence at Newcastle. That it was adduced in evidence before the coroner's jury at the inquest on the bodies of the sufferers at each colliery, that the workmen were afraid to pursue their avocations, and that some of them had left the colliery and the pit through such fear. That the colliery agent at the Killingworth Colliery attempted to prevent the said parties from getting work at another colliery, by writing the agent not to employ them, (vide the evidence of Joseph Wright at the inquest) at such colliery. That there exists among the miners a dread and fear of losing their employments, which stifles and prevents complaints being made to the officers or the inspector. That, therefore, it is desirable and necessary that the inspection should be frequent, and the onus of complaining and reporting the existence of danger should be, as far as possible, removed from the workmen.

Your memorialists would, therefore, in conclusion, respectfully, but earnestly, solicit the interference of Her Majesty's Government in affording further protection to their lives and persons, in following their necessary and dangerous occupation, by appointing a greater number of inspectors or sub-inspectors, thereby circumscribing or lessening the extent of the districts, so as to ensure more frequent examinations and ensuring a greater amount of safety and security to their lives and health. And your memorialists, as in duty bound will ever pray.

Signed, on behalf of the meeting of the representatives of the colliers of Northumberland and Durham, JOHN RANNEY, Chairman.



**COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,**  
OXFORD-STREET, LONDON.  
The PRACTICAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION in this INSTITUTION is under the  
Direction of DR. J. J. ROFMAN and assistants.  
The next SESSION will commence on MONDAY, the 15th of March next, and  
end on Saturday, the 31st of July, 1852.

The fee for students working every day during the session is £15 0 0  
Four days in the week ..... 12 0 0  
Three days in the week ..... 10 0 0  
Two days in the week ..... 8 0 0  
One day in the week ..... 5 0 0  
Hours of Attendance from Nine to Five.  
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the College.

Just published, price 6s.

### TABLES FOR THE USE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

1. For ascertaining the value of Excavations on Tutwork, at per fathom, from 1 inch to 19 fathoms, and from 1 to 223 per fathom—also suitable for calculating steps.
2. For ascertaining the quantity of Water in a given quantity of Ore, at from 1 oz. to 34 lbs. per barrow of 3 cwt.
3. For ascertaining the Standard to be given for any Produce, from 1 lb to 60 lb, in proportion to a given standard and produce, on the same plan with Phillips's Copper Ore Standard Sheet.
4. For ascertaining the value of a Ton of Copper Ore at any Standard, from 34 lb to 100 lbs. 9d., and for any produce, from 1 lb to 3 lb.
5. For ascertaining the value of any sum of Money, from 6d. to £100 and above, at any tribute, from 1d. to 15s. in the pound sterling.
6. For ascertaining the value of any quantity of Copper Ore, from 1 cwt. to 200 tons, at from 6d. to £250 per ton of 21 cwt.

These tables have been used by the author for more than five years; and at the last Exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, they obtained a prize of the first Bronze Medal. Richard Taylor, Esq., in introducing them to notice on that occasion, is reported to have stated that "he might say as one of the Judges (and there were several mine agents among them), that the tables were such as could hardly fail of being very useful, and they were proposed to be published at a price which was very moderate indeed, so that he trusted they would come into general use."—See the reports of the proceedings of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in the *Mining Journal*, and *West Briton*, for Sept. 20 and 27, 1850.

Plymouth: J. & H. Smith, Treville-street. London: C. A. Bartlett, Paternoster-row.  
To be had also at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

### UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

To be published by Subscription, of Twenty Guinea each.

### A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE MINERAL DISTRICT

OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE, comprising the Pottery Coal-field, with the surrounding Mineral District of Goldenhill, Kidsgrove, Biddulph, Norton, Longton, Ape-dale, and Silverdale, with all the Mines and Faults clearly delineated.

By WILLIAM S. COPE, Coal Viewer and Engineer, Hall Cottage, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Subscriptions received by Mr. Cope; or at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London. A list of subscribers will appear with the work.

A specimen of the Map may be inspected at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons', Birch-lane, London.

### THE GOLD FORMATION FULLY EXPLAINED.

Lately published, price 16s., in 8vo., with Thirty Plates and numerous Woodcuts, A New Edition, enlarged.

### ON THE CONNEXION OF GEOLOGY WITH TERRESTRIAL

MAGNETISM: showing the General Polarity of Matter, the Meridional Structure of the Crystalline Rocks, and the Relations, Movements, and Dislocations, including the Sedimentary Rocks, the Laws Regulating the Distribution of Metalliferous Formations, and other Terrestrial Phenomena.—By EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., F.G.S.

"Totally at variance with all the absurd dogmas connected with an igneous theory."

"We must conclude at present by an unhesitating recommendation of the work to general perusal."—*Mining Journal*.

"We strongly recommend a complete study of this work from beginning to end, so that not only the connexion of all its parts may be clearly understood, but that the manner in which the author has throughout kept within the boundary of demonstration may be duly appreciated."—*Atlas*.

Richard Taylor, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

### A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE WORKING AND

VENTILATION OF COAL MINES, with SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS

By JOHN HEDLEY, Colliery Viewer.

London: J. Weale, No. 59, High Holborn.

### STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for

SHREATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned, ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

### ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY, 23, HAWLEY-

ROAD, KENTISH TOWN—conducted by Mr. MITCHELL, F.C.S., author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," &c.—Mr. MITCHELL begs to inform the Mining and Manufacturing Public, and Bullion and Metal Brokers generally, that he continues to conduct ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, SOILS, FURNACE and all other MANUFACTURING PRODUCTS.—ADVICE to PATENTERS and MANUFACTURERS on all MATTERS involving a knowledge of Chemistry.

INSTRUCTION, as usual, in ASSAYING, ANALYSIS, and METALLURGICAL and MANUFACTURING CHEMISTRY.—23, Hawley-road, Kentish Town.

### THE SIERRA NEVADA GOLD ORES MINING AND

CRUSHING COMPANY.—Many applications for shares in this Company continuing to be made, although the lists finally closed on Monday, the 16th inst., the Directors have to announce, that NO APPLICATIONS can be ATTENDED TO which have been sent subsequently to the 16th inst.—The Directors are now engaged upon the allotment.

By order of the board, ALFRED C. DICK, Secretary.

Offices, 4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 17, 1852.

### AVE MARIA GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

The Directors have the pleasure to inform their shareholders that DESPATCHES have this day BEEN RECEIVED, per steamer America, with the intelligence that the sale of Colonel Fremont's entire Mariposa Estate to Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent, was completed on the 29th ult.

The following letter has just been received by the Directors from Mr. Duncan, the solicitor in England of Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent:—

"London, February 16, 1852.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to inform you that I have this day received, per steamer America, from New York, the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent has completed the purchase of the whole of Colonel Fremont's Mariposa Estate in California; the Deeds were duly signed at Washington on the 29th ult., and the money forwarded through Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., to their agents in New York, Messrs. George King and Sons, for the deposit on the purchase, which had been paid over in New York to Colonel Fremont's authorized agent.

"I expect Mr. Sargent in England by the Arctic on Wednesday or Thursday next, and he will then be ready, in reference to the lease he transferred to you of the Ave Maria Mine, to execute any further deeds that your solicitors may require, either for confirming your title, or extending the term of the lease as agreed.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN DUNCAN."

The Directors take this opportunity of informing their shareholders that the Company's staff of Cornish miners and engineers left per the *Orinoco*, on the 2d inst., en route for the Company's mines, under the superintendence of competent agents, and taking with them efficient machinery and mining implements. Preparations for the dispatch of a further staff and heavier machinery are nearly completed, and the most vigorous measures are being adopted to carry out the objects of the Company.

By order of the board, ROBERT C. DUKE, Secretary.

Company's Offices, 124, Bishopsgate street-within, Feb. 16, 1852.

### WEST MARIPOSA MINE.—The Committee of Manage-

ment have much pleasure in informing their shareholders that this day's mail from New York has brought the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE from John MacDougall, Esq., the Company's Commissioner, that the purchase of the whole of Colonel Fremont's Mariposa Estate, by Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent, had been completed; that the first payment on account thereof had been made; that the Deeds were duly signed at Washington on the 29th ult., and that Mr. MacDougall had inspected the deeds since their execution.

The Committee have also the satisfaction, in confirmation of the above, to lay before their shareholders the following letter from Mr. Duncan, the solicitor in England of Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent:—

"TO THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE WEST MARIPOSA GOLD QUARTZ MINING COMPANY.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the letters received from New York this morning, by the *America* steamer, give the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Thomas Denny Sargent has completed the purchase of the entire of Colonel Fremont's Mariposa Estate, in California. The money forwarded from London, through Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., to their agents, Messrs. George King and Sons, for the deposit had, by the following telegraphic message from Mr. Green, been paid over as the last step in this important transaction:—

"All is now concluded. King and Sons have paid the money. MacDougall sails to-morrow. Heap will sail on the 11th inst. I will leave on Saturday, if possible.

"I expect Mr. Sargent in England by the *Arctic*, to arrive on Wednesday next, and he will be ready to execute the deeds of confirmation of your lease, which his new position of freeholder of the West Mariposa Mine will enable him to do—thus terminating all the doubts that have hitherto been industriously circulated.

"I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN DUNCAN."

"By order of the Committee,

"GEO. K. HUXLEY, Secretary.

"4, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, Feb. 16, 1852."

### TO GOLD DIGGERS & MINERS.—WALKER'S PATENT

MINERAL STAMPING AND WASHING MACHINES, enabling every man to do his own work. Machines upon this principle may be worked by men, cattle, or steam, affording every facility for large or small companies to clean their ore at a small cost. Steam-engines from 4 to 40-horse power.—13, City-road.

### DEVON AND CORNWALL MINERS' GOLD COMPANY.

FOR MINING IN AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given, that certain ALLOTMENTS, amounting to about 15,000 shares, being still UNPAID, such allotments will be CANCELLED, unless the same be paid upon or before the 1st March next.

By order of the board, GEO. BUDGE, Secretary.

36, Moorgate-street, London.

### ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

Capital £350,000, with powers to increase to £500,000.

Notice is hereby given, that APPLICATION has been made to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, praying for the INCORPORATION of the above COMPANY by ROYAL CHARTER, for the purpose of smelting, extracting, reducing or refining, purchasing, selling, and otherwise dealing in ores, minerals, and metals, with powers to purchase and hold landed estates in Great Britain or Ireland, or in South Australia, or any other colony, and to let the same on lease, or to sell portions thereof, as may be deemed expedient; and that the said application has been referred by Her Majesty to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

ANDREW STOREY, 17, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, London, for C. S. Gilman, Norwich.

17, Gracechurch-street, Feb. 4, 1852.

### PORT PHILIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING

COMPANY.—Capital £150,000, with powers to increase to £300,000.

Notice is hereby given, that APPLICATION has been made to her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, praying for the INCORPORATION of the above COMPANY by ROYAL CHARTER, for the purpose of mining in the colony of Port Philip, in Australia, now called Victoria, or any other of the British Colonies, by working mines, pits, and quarries therein, with powers to deal in gold and other ores, minerals, and metals (including gold dust); and also to purchase and hold landed estates in the said colony of Port Philip, or any other colony, for the purpose of developing the mineral resources thereof, and in furtherance of the objects of the said Company to let such estates, or sell the same, or portions thereof, as may be deemed expedient; and that the said application has been referred by Her Majesty to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations.

ANDREW STOREY, 17, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, London, for C. S. Gilman, Norwich.

17, Gracechurch-street, Feb. 4, 1852.

### THE MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING

ASSOCIATION.—ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

In 100,000 shares—£1 to be paid on allotment.

No deed to be signed, and the liability limited to the amount paid.—All moneys received will be returned without deduction, unless adequate capital be subscribed.

TRUSTEES.

The Hon. R. E. HOWARD, LL.D., Doctors' Commons, and All Souls, Oxford.

CHARLES DICKSON ARCHIBALD, Esq., F.R.S., Portland-place.

CHARLES ROBERT THOMPSON, Esq., Winchester-house, Old Broad-street.

COMMITTEE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DEVON—Chairman.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, Bart., 75, Lower Grosvenor-street.

Colonel CHATTERTON, K.H., M.P., 26, Argyll-street.

A. A. DORIA, Esq., Old-square, Lincoln's Inn.

Lieut.-Colonel LOTHIAN DICKSON, 56, Curzon-street, May-fair.

A. DOUGLAS, Esq., Slom-terrace, Pimlico.

SPENCER PERCEVAL PLUMER, Esq., Grove Villas, Highbury.

WILLIAM QUIN, Esq., M.D., Colindale-street, Easton-square.

C. R. THOMPSON, Esq., Winchester-house, Old Broad-street.

HENRY WHEELER, Esq., Barge-yard, Bucklersbury.

BANKERS.—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—Adrian Murray, Esq., Craven-street, Strand.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bristow and Tarrant, Bond-court, Walbrook.

W. F. Elaby, Esq., 14, Walbrook.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Scrutton and Son, 81, Old Broad-street.

### ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

This is the first defined plan for mining in Australia, distinguished by the following recommendations:—

1. It will promote, for mining pursuits, a perfect organisation of independent emigrants, who, being generally unacquainted with such occupations, will derive, from an efficient direction, having at command all requisite machinery and supplies, benefits not otherwise attainable.

2. It will facilitate the emigration of persons associated with this Company for mining purposes, more especially by procuring, at the earliest available moment, the grand desideratum of cheap steam conveyance; and the arrangements of this Company preclude all risk of loss in respect of any abandonment of engagements on the part of the emigrants.

3. The Company is free to select its ground of operations wherever the direction of labour may lead to the most beneficial results.

4. The peculiar inducements to emigrants in joining this undertaking, will be the large remuneration to the working parties, that being fixed at not less than 75 per cent. of the net produce of their labour, and the mutual security, protection, and economy of the systematic co-operation contemplated by the project.

5. To shareholders, besides the large anticipated returns on their capital, the special and acknowledged advantages of the Cost-book are also secured:—viz.: Exemption from the Joint-stock Companies' Registration Act, and from the ordinary law of partnership.

Direct and constant control, at the bi-monthly meetings, over the Company's affairs. No personal responsibility of shareholders for any act but their own.

6. An application will be made for a Royal Charter to extend the powers of the Association on its being constituted; and the great public utility of the design leaves no doubt that the favour of Government will be secured by the Incorporation of the Company.

The prospectus may be obtained at the offices, and applications for shares, in the subjoined form, with a respectable reference, to be addressed to the committee.

By order, W. F. G. SERVANTES, Secretary.

Offices,—9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate street, London, Feb. 9, 1852.

### FORM OF APPLICATION.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE MELBOURNE GOLD AND GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot to me \_\_\_\_\_ shares in the above-named undertaking, and I agree to accept the same, or any less number of shares which you may allot to me, and to pay, when required, the sum of One Pound per share thereon.

Name, address, and occupation of the applicant \_\_\_\_\_

Reference—Name and address \_\_\_\_\_

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Capital £250,000, in 50,000 shares, paid up, at £1 each, without any further calls. On the "Cost-book" Principle.—No deed necessary to be signed.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL HARRISON ARMITAGE, Esq., Manor house, Mitcham.

The Hon. ALEXANDER LANG ELDER, Adelaide, Australia.

Captain THOMAS GREEN, R.N., 18, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park.

HENRY KIRK, Esq., 15, St. James's-square.

W. NEWTON LANE, Esq., 12, Alpha-road, Regent's-park, and Chesham, Cheshire.

The Hon. JOHN MORPHEIT, Speaker of the House of Assembly, Australia.

JAMES PHILCOX, Esq., Adelaide.

JOHN RANKINE, Esq., Adelaide.

EDWARD STIRLING, Esq., Adelaide.

GEORGE TINDALL, Esq., Lime-street.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, Thornton, and Co., 20, Birchin-lane.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Browne and Reed, 12, Bucklersbury, London.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Thomas Browne, Esq.

### TEMPORARY OFFICES,—12, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON.

This Company having purchased the fee-simple of eight sections, containing 653 acres of mineral ground and freehold land, at Strathalbyn, about 30 miles from Adelaide, in South Australia, and within 30 miles of the Murray River, is formed for the working of the valuable copper mines which have been opened out and partially worked there, but suspended for want of efficient machinery.

Competent mining captains, who have personally superintended the mines, report most favourably of the stratification, and there is no reason to doubt the Strathalbyn district is a continuation of the same favourable ground in which are the celebrated Burra Burra and Kapunda Mines.

The mineral riches of the South Australian district have never been surpassed in the history of mining enterprise, the Burra Burra Mine alone having produced in five years £738,108 worth of copper ore.

The following is a copy of the report of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey:—

"The sample of copper ore assayed for Messrs. Browne and Reed contains 48 per cent. of pure copper."

5000 shares are reserved for the colony.

Applications for the remaining shares, and for prospectuses, to be made at the Temporary Offices of the Company, and to the solicitors, Messrs. Browne and Reed, No. 12, Bucklersbury, London.

### GOLD MINES.—W. CROSSKILL, Ironworks, Beverley,

Yorkshire, has on show, and in motion when required to prove their capabilities, his PATENT MILLS TO GRIND MINERAL ORES. Two mills will grind two tons of gold ore per hour to powder with eight horses. W. C. will also furnish steam-engines, with very simple boilers, to raise steam by either wood or coal, mounted to work on carriages, so that no one carriage has to carry more than 30 cwt. W. C. will engage to furnish the whole, with duplicate grinding parts warranted to grind 50,000 tons of ore, for the sum of £1000. The wearing parts can be replaced for 2d. per ton of ore. The mills are so simple and strong that they cannot be broken. Duplicate wearing parts would fit either mill in case of accident, and can be had for £50 extra.

### IMPROVED LIFTING JACKS.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. and J. GALLOWAY,

PATENT RIVET WORKS,

MANCHESTER.

The attention of parties who employ

Lifting Jacks,

is respectfully requested to the superiority of those annexed, over those hitherto in use.

### ED. J. DENT has Removed from 82 to 61, STRAND

(being 1st door nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford-street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK OF CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

### THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF COPPER MINES

IN ENGLAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter of 3d William and Mary (1691), confirmed by Statute 14th and 15th Victoria, c. 105.

GOVERNOR—Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL, Bart., 218, Strand.

DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—JOHN HENRY FELL, Esq., Oak Hill, East Barnet.

### COURT OF ASSISTANTS.

ANDREW BONAR, Esq., Gloucester-street, Portman-square.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Esq., Old Broad-street.

ALFRED FOWLER, Esq., Datchet.

GEORGE GAY, Esq., Bedford-park.

WILLIAM GILBERTSON, Esq., Warrford-court.

ALFRED JANSON, Esq., Lloyd's.

JOHN PERCE KENNARD, Esq., Lombard-street.

P. F. ROBERTSON, Esq., Old Jewry.

WILLIAM AMBROSE SHAW, Esq., Wycombe Lodge, Kensington.

J. ASHTON YATES, Esq., Bryanston-square.

### BANKERS.

Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., 4, Lombard-street; Messrs. Sirahan, Paul, Paul, and Bates, 217, Strand.

### SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Deabrough, Young, and Deabrough, 6, Sise-lane, London.

### BROKERS.

Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite, 68, Old Broad-street, London; Messrs. D. and J. B. Neilson, Liverpool; Mr. H. Rawson, Manchester; and Messrs. Ridsdale & Myers, Leeds.

This company is about to be re-organised, under the authority of an Act obtained in the last Session of Parliament. Under the provisions of this Act, the old capital of the Company has been reduced from £1,250,000 to £300,000, and a further sum of £300,000 is authorised to be raised in shares of £25 each, which the Act declares shall, in all respects and for all purposes, be entitled to preference over the present capital of the company.

To the holders of these shares a preferential interest, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, will be guaranteed, besides the right to participate in the general profits of the company equally with the proprietors of old stock, after the latter shall have received a dividend of £4 per cent. per annum.

The sum thus raised will be employed partly in redeeming from the Bank of England, who are mortgagees in possession, the valuable estates and works of the company at Cwm Avon, in Glamorganshire, which have cost nearly £700,000, and may now be redeemed for an almost nominal sum, while the residue will constitute



**WHEAL FANNY (LEAD).**—Mr. J. H. MURCHISON is instructed to dispose of a LIMITED number of shares in this very promising LEAD MINE. Applications for which, and for reports and other particulars, to be addressed to his office, No. 38, Turenne-street, London, where samples of the ore may be seen.

The following is an extract from the report of Captain William Loan, of Holmbush Mine, lately received:—

The lead lodes will average 2 feet wide; their composition is spar, prisms, flint, and lead—one of them more especially presents favourable appearances in several places. I think I am safe in saying, that many hundreds of fathoms of ground on the Callington and Holmbush lead lode have been taken away by the tributors where the lode would not produce more lead than this one (this refers to the lode at only 15 fathoms deep). The ground is soft and congenial for lead, therefore it is less expensive for being wrought. These lodes are within a very convenient distance of each other, to reach by cross-cutting at any level. The facilities for exploring them are great, there being a first-rate water-wheel at work, 40 feet diameter and 4 feet breast, with a full supply of water to work it, and which is of sufficient power to put the mine to a great depth; and wherever there is a never-failing stream of water it effects a very great saving in mining pursuits. All the machinery in the mine is of the best quality, and put out of hand in a very creditable manner. I need not say the mine is carried on in a vigorous manner, which it is wisdom to do at all times, if wrought at all.

(Signed) **WILLIAM LEAN**, of Holmbush Mine.  
Captain JAMES RICHARDS states:—“The lode shows such an extraordinary character and promise, as to fully warrant the belief that it will be safe to eventually prove a very productive one. There cannot be a doubt that at the contemplated deeper points of exploration, where this lode intersects the other, there will be realised the greatest deposits of lead ore, which will be in accordance with what experience has proved in other mines. I have never before inspected a lead concern presenting anything like such good prospects.”  
Captain R. DUNSTON reports:—“I never saw finer backs opened, and judging from the appearances I have no doubt that, at a very shallow depth, the lode will be found to be profitably productive.”

**TYN-Y-WORGLOD SLATE QUARRY, NORTH WALES.**  
—At the ANNUAL MEETING of the proprietors of this Company, held on the 19th inst., at their office, Cushman-court, Old Broad street,

the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—  
That the annual report be adopted and printed.  
That George Clement, Esq., who retires by rotation, be re-elected a managing director.

That Edward C. Storie, Esq., be elected managing director, in the room of George Wythes, Esq., resigned.  
That it is the opinion of the proprietors that a General Meeting should be held half-yearly, instead of annually, as heretofore.

That in future the report do lie at the office for inspection three days before the General Meeting.  
That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the managing directors.

(Signed) **WM. OGILVIE**, Secretary.

**SILVER-LEAD MINES.—TO BE SOLD, ONE-FOURTH PART, OR SHARE, OF THE WHOLE, OF A MOST VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY,** extending nearly three miles in length by about one mile in breadth—held for a term of 31 years, from the 24th of March last, at a royalty of 1-16th only. The ores which have been raised are of very rich quality, and the greatest abundance still exists. There is at present on surface several tons ready for dressing. Some of the products of these mines at a recent sale fetched £14 10s per ton, the silver being at the rate of 32 to 38 ounces per ton. The mines are situated in the south-western part of Ireland, if efficiently worked, promise to be as remunerative as any in Great Britain.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Paul, solicitors, 1, St. John's-lane, City.

**COLLIERY.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,** THE TWELVE YEARS' UNEXPIRED LEASES OF THE HAM AND HILL COAL WORKS, together with all the plant in use for landing the coal, situate at FAULTON, SOMERSET, comprising about 169 acres of coal. There is a communication by tram road to the Somerset Canal, and they are distant three miles from the present intended terminus of the Radstock and Frome Railway; but should the line be carried on to Newton it will pass close to the works.

For particulars, and to treat for the purchase, apply to Captain Deekson, at his residence, Paulton, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.—Paulton, Feb. 2, 1852.

**TO ENGINEERS, IRONMASTERS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, &c.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,** under peculiar circumstances, the extensive LOCOMOTIVE and MACHINE FACTORY, in full working order at CARLSRUHE, in the GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN, in GERMANY, situated on the Baden Railway, at a great distance from the Rhine.

The works have been successfully completed within the last 14 years, at a cost of more than £100,000, and comprise a ROLLING-MILL, with PUDDLING and ANNEALING FURNACES, CASTING-HOUSE and CUPOLA FURNACES, Nasmyth's steam-hammer, boiler-yard, and shops, furnished with lathes, and all the necessary appurtenances for fittings. Abundance of timber is supplied by the Black Forest, and coals are in great abundance on the opposite bank of the Rhine.

The advantages offered by these works to the purchaser are:—

1. The proximity to the net of railways now continuing over the south of Germany, the home product being preferred where price and quality are equal to foreign. The high charge for carriage up the Rhine forms of itself a premium to the manufacturer over his foreign competitors, and to this the considerable duty on foreign machinery has to be added. The greater part of the locomotives now running on the Baden Railway emanate from these workshops.

2. The neighbourhood is one of a rising demand for machinery. An extensive mining district lies contiguous in the Black Forest Mountains; beet-sugar, cotton, and other factories, and the increasing steam navigation on the Rhine, offer the largest field for the engineer and the mechanic. The whole is situated in the most delightful part of Europe, and within a 36 hours journey of London.

The country is populous, and the people intelligent and industrious—the valleys of the Black Forest having been the most ancient seat of clock-making and other handicraft, which still furnish the markets of Europe.

Applications to be addressed (post-paid) to “H. H.” 26, Cecil-street, Strand, London.

**TO IRONMASTERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS, ENGINEERS, AND FOUNDERS.**—The SUBSCRIBER having been appointed SOLE AGENT in LONDON for the SALE of MR. MORRIS STIRLING'S PATENT IRON, begs to intimate that he is prepared to SUPPLY Railway Companies, Engineers, and Founders, with the PATENT MALLEABLE and TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, and that all orders addressed to him for these, and also for RAILS, with Hardened Surfaces, shall have his prompt attention.

Specimens of the different Irons shown, and every information afforded, on application. Information as to the terms of Licence for Stirling's Patent will be given by the Subscriber, and also by MR. JEE/C.E., 6, John-street, Adelphi. A. MACNAUGHT.

OFFICES.—2, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.  
WAREHOUSES.—Paul's Wharf, 25, Upper Thames-street.

**PATENT ROLLED TAPER IRON.**

AWARDED:  
A PRIZE MEDAL at the Great Exhibition, London.  
A SILVER MEDAL at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.  
A SILVER MEDAL at the American Institute, New York.

The MERSEY STEEL AND IRON COMPANY, of LIVERPOOL, beg to call the attention of ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS to the ABOVE IRON, which they can roll to any shape or taper required.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION**

PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.**—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO.,

PENHALIC, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE of every size and length (as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851), beg to inform their Friends in Cornwall, Devon, Wales, Ireland, and every other part of the Globe, that they are prepared to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE of their own manufacture, and upon warrant that it will be proved equal to, if not better, than any that is to be procured elsewhere, and that MR. J. R. PIKE is now upon his journey through the United Kingdom, and will call to solicit further orders, which they are requested to reserve, or otherwise apply by letter, direct to the Manufacturer.

**TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAM-ENGINES, STEAM-PACKET COMPANIES, BREWERS, AND COAL MERCHANTS.**

In consequence of Notice issued under the Sowers Act of 1851, that on and after the 1st day of January, 1852, every furnace employed in the working of steam-engines shall be altered so as to consume its own smoke, the Undersigned would be glad to enter into an ARRANGEMENT with Proprietors of Steam-engines, Coal Merchants, or any party requiring coal, for a SUPPLY of their GELLING STEAM-PACKET COAL, shipped at Swansea, which is perfectly free from smoke, thereby avoiding the necessity of altering their existing arrangements.

RICHARD & GLASBROOK.

The coal has been satisfactorily tested at Portsmouth, and is in extensive use at one of the largest breweries in South Wales, as also by several steam-engines.

Swansea, Dec. 27, 1851.

**RAILWAYS AND MINES.—CAPITALISTS who seek**

PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS, unattended with risk, should act only upon the soundest information. Price seldom indicates the true value either of railway or mining property. Hence many shares are frequently as much above as others are below their real value—the market price of the day being ruled more by the present supply and demand, and the operations of speculation, than by any reference to the intrinsic merits of the property. The bond-fide ultimate value of a railway depends upon its cost, traffic, and expenditure—the probabilities of competition or alliance with neighbouring companies—the requirements for additional capital, and other causes, wholly irrespective of the merely speculative feeling of the day.

With respect to mines, many of the copper, tin, and lead-producing mines of Cornwall and Wales are paying regular dividends every two months, which, at present prices, would pay the purchaser £18 per cent. There are other mines where discoveries have been made, and the works sufficiently advanced to justify the certainty of a great improvement in their present value. But in mining, as well as in railway property, a practical knowledge of all the details which constitute legitimate value is essential to the selection of the safest and most eligible security.

Every information afforded to capitalists, and purchases or sales effected upon the best terms.

JAMES S. TRIPP & CO.,

London-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.—Established 1839.

REGISTERED PROVISIONALLY.

**THE IRISH SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

(In exclusive connection with the Electric Telegraph Company, whose wires extend over England, Scotland, and Wales.)

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each—all paid.

**THE RIGHT HON. EARL TALBOT DE MALAHIDE**

**THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HOWTH**

**THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE**

**THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MASSERENE AND FERRARD**

**THE RIGHT HON. LORD CLONCURRY**

**THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT ST. LAWRENCE**

**R. R. GUINNESS, Esq.,** Dublin, Director of the National Bank, Ireland

**D. F. BRADY, Esq.,** M.D., Director of the Irish Mining Company, Dublin

**H. BRIDGEMAN, Esq.,** J.P., County of Clare.

**THE RIGHT HON. LORD ERSKINE**

**Colonel G. LANDMANN, R.E.,** Shuckliffwell

**Colonel RICHARD WRIGHT WARRYN, Stent Lodge, Harmondsworth**

**H. BRIDGEMAN, Esq.,** J.P., County of Clare

**JOHN BILLING, Esq.,** Reading

**GEORGE WALTER, Esq.,** Blackheath-road

**EDWARD HOARE SIKK, Esq.,** Temple

**M. M. MACLEAN, Esq.,** 76, King William-street, City

**G. LATHOM BROWN, Esq.,** 61, Torrington-square

**ALFRED ACHESON, Esq.,** 192, Leadenhall street

**BANKERS.**

**Spooner, Attwood, and Co.,** London; the Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and all the Branches.

**SOLICITORS.**

**Messrs. Pearce, Phillips, Winchworth, and Pearce, St. Swin's-lane, Lombard-street.**

**ENGINEER.—Charles West, Esq.,** J. SECRETARY—W. Morgan, Esq.

**OFFICES.**—38, Parliament-street, Westminster; Commercial-buildings, Dublin.

The object of the present company is to construct a submarine telegraph, connecting Ireland with England, upon an improved principle, which combines the great essentials, economy, certainty, and durability.

The importance, nay necessity, of telegraphs to society, is so fully admitted, that it is unnecessary here to enter upon the subject. Of the practicability of submarine telegraphs there is now no longer any doubt—the daily operation of that across the Straits of Dover being at once a proof of the possibility and importance of such undertakings.

As an investment, telegraph connecting England with Ireland must be profitable. The geographical position of the latter country points her out as the shortest, and consequently the most advantageous route for American traffic. The establishment of a line of steamers between New York and the west coast of Ireland, which is now determined upon, would alone justify and demand the construction of the proposed telegraph. But when the intimate connection which exists between the two nations, daily increased by the immigration into Ireland of English capitalists, the continual demands of commerce, and the hourly requirements of the Government for the receipt of intelligence or the conveyance of commands, are taken into calculation, there can be no question as to the profits to be derived from this undertaking.

A reciprocal contract has been entered into with the Electric Telegraph Company of a most favourable nature. Thus, by means of this grand connecting link in the great chain of electric intelligence, Belfast, Glasgow, Leeds, Limerick, Cork, Galway, Dublin, Manchester, Liverpool, and all important towns in both countries, will be brought into instantaneous communication, at a tariff so low as to encourage an almost domestic use of telegraphic communication.

Contracts have also been entered into for the completion of the telegraph, which is already in progress, and will be laid down between Holyhead and Dublin early in May.

Applications for shares may be made to Mr. John Hulse, stockbroker, 15, Finch-lane, London; Messrs. Shaw and Co., stockbrokers, Dublin; to the solicitors, at their offices, 10, St. Swin's-lane, London; or to the secretary, at the London office, 38, Parliament-street, Westminster.

**WEST OF IRELAND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

By which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

**OFFICES.**—No. 78, CORNHILL.

Capital £500,000, in 20,000 shares, of £25 each; a deposit of £1 10s. per share, payable on allotment.

**TRUSTEES.**

**THE EARL OF DEVON.**

**SIR JOHN YOUNG, Bart.,** M.P.

**JOSEPH COCKFIELD DIMSDALE, Esq.**

This Company is Incorporated by Royal Charter, for the purpose of purchasing estates in the County of Cornwall, and improving and letting or re-selling the same.

One of the auditors will be appointed by the Board of Trade.

For prospectuses and further information apply at the Company's offices, 78, Cornhill.

**B. J. HOOKE, Secretary.**

**THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY,**

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—MANUFACTURERS OF

**PATINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.**

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, established a MANUFACTORY OF PATINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD, on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute orders without delay, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new; and that, if judged by its merits, it must take its way, and finally take its place as one of the important manufactures of this country.

Patinson's Oxichloride of Lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of chloride of lead, and one equivalent of oxide of lead—it being well-known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead, and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language carbonate of lead.

Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonates of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact, it is not so, for the newly discovered Oxichloride, in most, if not in all, respects is far superior; its colour is brilliantly white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained; and after a period of upwards of two years it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried.

But the chief, and by far the most important, advantage it possesses, is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body—by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority, in this important particular, beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain accurately its covering power as compared with the best white lead; and they now state the proportions to be as

SIXTY TO ONE HUNDRED—THAT IS, 60 LBS. OF OXICHLORIDE PAINT WILL COVER AS MUCH SURFACE AS 100 LBS. OF THE BEST WHITE LEAD.

—the saving of cost being in the same proportion—besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the Oxichloride dries into a hard, tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint.

In using the Oxichloride the difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required—oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called *putting*, and for work intended to be varnished.

For the use of paper-stainers and leather dressers the Oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable.

The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

**OFFICE IN LONDON (MR. RICHARD COOKE), No. 7, SISE-LANE.**

Office of the Washington Chemical Company, 73, Grey-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 1, 1852.

**STEAM TO INDIA, CHINA, &c.—Particulars of the regular**

**MONTHLY MAIL STEAM CONVEYANCE.**

AND OF THE ADDITIONAL LINES OF COMMUNICATION, NOW ESTABLISHED BY THE

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY**

with the EAST, &c. &c. The Company book PASSENGERS, and receive GOODS and PARCELS, as heretofore, for CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, by their steamers, starting from SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 8th of the month.

The next extra steamer will be dispatched from Southampton for Alexandria, on the 3d of April next, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave Calcutta on or about the 20th of March. Passengers may be booked, and goods and parcels forwarded by these extra steamers to or from SOUTHAMPTON, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.

**BOMBAY.**—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th February, 20th March, and alternate months thereafter—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by the steamers appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 17th February, 1st April, and alternate months thereafter, and affording, in connection with the steamers leaving CALCUTTA on the 8th February, 9th March, and alternate months thereafter, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers; and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

**MEDITERRANEAN.**—MALTA: On the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: On the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: On the 30th of the month.—(The rates of passage-money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

**SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.**—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 17th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, and between Hong Kong and Shanghai.

For further information and tariffs of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

**THE LATE BICESTER RAILWAY ACCIDENT.**

MR. SMITH, the Plaintiff in this case, laid his damages at £2000: he settled it with the London and North-Western Railway Company for £700. For the benefit of the public, as well as himself, MR. W. H. HAUSE, the MEDICAL GALVANIST, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, thinks it right to state, that all the usual remedies had been tried in Mr. Smith's case without the slightest benefit. His whole nervous system was in a dreadfully shattered state, and his right arm was so completely paralyzed, that it was quite powerless—not a single finger could be moved. His medical adviser, as a last resource, recommended him to apply to Mr. Hause to be galvanised. In three weeks the paralysis was cured, and the patient restored to health. Think of this, ye revivers of galvanism! Any one may receive Mr. Hause's pamphlet on medical galvanism, gratis, and post-free, by remitting him two postage stamps.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK** (Incorporated by Charter,

besides transacting all ordinary banking business, Continues to ALLOW—

ON DEPOSITS for six months, 3 per cent. per annum; and on sums for shorter periods and at call—interest varying with the amount and time in Bank;

AND GRANTS—

CASH CREDITS for indefinite periods, on sufficient securities, at 1 per cent. commission half-yearly on the amount of the credit, and 5 per cent. per annum—interest on the balance only at debit; and

LOANS for short periods on marketable securities, at rates varying with the circumstances.

Every additional information, and forms for opening accounts, &c., will be supplied at the Bank and its Branches, or sent by post on application.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
**HUGH INNES CAMERON, General Manager.**

16, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, London.

**PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.**

**GLOBE INSURANCE.—CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL,**

LONDON.—ESTABLISHED 1803.

(Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.)

FOR FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITIES, AND THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

**JAMES WILLIAM FRESHFIELD, Esq.,** M.P., F.R.S., CHAIRMAN.

**GEORGE CAIR GLYN, Esq.,** M.P., CHAIRMAN.

**Capital.—One Million Sterling.—The Whole Paid-up and Invested.**

**NEW TABLES of Life Premiums, on a just and liberal basis, have been adopted by the "GLOBE INSURANCE," combining the Plan of Participation, with those principles of Solidity and Security, which have distinguished the Company from its formation.**

**TWO SCALES of Premiums, Participating and Non-Participating.**

**ONE-THIRD of the Premium may remain Unpaid as a debt upon the Policy—and other facilities afforded to Insurers.**

Insurance taken to the extent of £10,000 on a Single Life.

Every class of FIRE and LIFE Insurance Business transacted.

PROSPECTUSES with full Tables, and Details—and Forms, may be had at the Offices of the Company; or of any of the Agents.

(By Order of the Board),  
**WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.**

**FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.**

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS,** read at an extraordinary General Meeting, held at the Society's office, on the 1st day of January, 1852:—

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Constitution, the Directors have called the present meeting for the purpose of laying before the proprietors and the result of the result of an investigation of the Society's affairs for the five years ending June 30th, 1851.

On that day the Society had been in existence 27 years; and the result of this, the fifth investigation, affords, like each preceding one, abundant grounds of congratulation as to the past, and of hope for the future. This will be evident by a consideration of the following facts:—

The income of the Society, for the year ending June 30, 1846, was £116,300; that for the year ending June 30, 1851, £136,100; being an increase, since the last quinquennial division, of £19,800 per annum. In January, 1847, the surplus divided was £194,500.

The total assets on June 30th last, exclusive of the proprietors' paid-up capital of £50,000, were ..... £264,327 11 1

The total liabilities up to the same date were ..... £83,119 4 1

Leaving a surplus of ..... £181,215 7 0

The above surplus of £181,215 has now to be dealt with; but in order to avoid inconvenient fractions, the Directors have resolved to recommend to this meeting to divide the sum of £180,000.

In conformity with the provisions of the original Deed (which alone regulates the present division) one-sixth part of the profits is to be divided among the proprietors, and one-half among the assured for life. This will apportion to the proprietors £24,000, and to the assured for life £90,000, leaving one-third of the said profits, amounting to £66,000, to be laid by as a reserve fund. The proprietors will thus receive a bonus of £5 per share, and the assured a sum of £131,125, being the equivalent in reversion to the above amount of £90,000.

This sum of £131,125 will be added to the policies, and be payable at the death of the respective parties, and will form an addition, varying with the different ages, from 24 to 35 per cent. on the premiums received during the last five years.

In extending the amount of liabilities, it is important to observe that each policy has been valued separately; that there has been no encroachment on, or anticipation of, future profits; and that a mode of valuation has been adopted, whereby a larger sum than is usual with most other offices, has been retained to meet such claims as may arise. This will appear by the following examples:—

Sums set aside as the value of a policy for £1000.

By offices valuing by the Northampton Three per Cent. Table.

By the Mode adopted by this Office.

Difference in favour of this office at future divisions.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

Effectuated at the age of 40, after 10 years ..... 152 3 7 158 8 6 6 4 10

Effectuated at the age of 50, after 10 years ..... 197 17 3 215 2 0 17 4 9



## THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	£3	19 1/2	19 1/2	2 1/4 0 to Jan., 1853	£0 9 0 Jan.
1248	Alt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	3	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 7 6 to Oct.	0 5 0 "
2000	Anglo-Saxon Coal Company	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	10 per cent.	0 5 0 "
1624	Ballicawadden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10	5 1/2	9 6 to Jan.	0 4 to Jan.
4000	Bodford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	3 3 to Dec.	0 3 to Dec.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	4 1/2	4 1/2	0 2 6 to Nov.	0 2 6 to Nov.
64	Boswell Downs (tin), St. Just	100	100	100	750 0 to May, 1849	0 0 to Nov.
100	Botalack (tin and copper), St. Just	18 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	440 0 to 5th Nov., 1851	0 5 to Jan.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	30	13	13	0 5 to end June	0 5 to Jan.
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Cornwall	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 5 to Oct., 1847	0 5 to Oct.
4000	Calstock United (copper)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	200 0 to Sept., 1851	2 0 to Sept.
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	9 1/2	70 7 1/2	15 0 to Feb.	2 0 to Feb.
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	5 0 to 1851	5 0 to 1851
256	Coudurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	90	95 100	235 10 to Jan., 1852	6 0 to Jan.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	105	285	855 14 to 1847	—
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	285	285	233 0 to Feb., 1844	—
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	28	28	233 0 to Jan., 1852	7 10 to Jan.
3560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	10 per cent. p. ann. div.	—
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24 1/2	80	80	45 per cent. to June	10 per cent. p. ann.
128	East Wheel Croft (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	12 1/2	150	150	353 6 to January	0 2 to Sept.
128	East Wheel (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	12 1/2	150	150	130 0 to Nov.	0 2 to Nov.
3000	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	60	425	9	0 7 6 to Aug.	0 2 6 to Aug.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	30	30	25 0 to Feb., 1844	3 0 to 1847.
8715	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper and lead)	1 1/2	5	5	0 5 to Sept., 1851	0 5 to Sept.
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	150	100 110	2 0 to 1st Aug.	0 10 to Aug.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	200	200	1024 0 to 5th Dec.	2 0 to Dec.
1000	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	3	3	655 0 to 1st Feb.	15 0 to Feb.
119	Great Wheal (tin), Gernoe	100	160	160	1 0 6 to July	0 4 6 to July
1024	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	5 1/2	4	4	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. et. p. annum
1000	Holbeck (lead and copper), Callington	2 1/2	14	14	225 0 to 1st Nov.	7 10 to Nov.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipton	11	7 1/2	7 1/2	235 0 to Jan.	4 0 to Jan.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4	4	1 1 to 5th April	40 0 to Nov.
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	11	11 1/2	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th Ju
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2 1/2	140	100 110	10 0 to March 5	5 0 to March
100	Liburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	7 1/2	600	600	18 14 6 to Nov.	9 10 to Nov.
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	9	10	10	260 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	5 1/2	5 1/2	33 0 to 5th Dec.	3 0 to Dec.
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22 1/2	170	170	112 15 to Jan.	5 0 to Jan.
140	North Rosker (copper), Camborne	10	180	180	0 0 to Dec.	0 10 to Jan.
600	North Wheel Basset (copper and tin), Illogan	5 1/2	700	700	859 0 to Aug.	4 0 to Aug.
1160	Parrot Consols (copper), St. Blaize	2 1/2	40	40	11 10	—
300	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	30	240	240	2 11 to July, 1849	—
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	5 17 6 to Sept.	0 10 to Nov.
326	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	110	110	14 7 6 to Nov.	0 5 to Oct., 1847
326	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	140	140	1680 10 to 1848	—
248	South Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	80	110	115 120	402 5 to April	8 0 to Dec.
1024	Spears Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	261 5 to Jan.	5 0 to Dec.
1024	St. Aubyn and Gyllis (copper and tin) Breage	3	125	125	2 10 to Sept.	2 10 to Sept.
1024	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	104	104	169 5 to Dec.	4 0 to Dec.
94	Stray Bank and Camborne Vein (copper), Cornwall	15	104	104	8 0 to Feb.	3 0 to Feb.
9000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	275 0 to 3d Feb.	10 0 to 3d Feb.
4000	Tincoff (copper and tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	11	10 1/2	135 0 to Jan.	12 10 to Jan.
512	Trehaner (silver-lead), Menheniot	6	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 0 in 1850	5 0 in 1850
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	12	12 1/2	2339 10 to July	8 0 to July
96	Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32 1/2	200	200	1 0 to July	0 5 to July
130	Trevelyan and Harrier (copper), Gwennap	130	210	210 215	12 10 to 7th Feb.	2 10 to Feb.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	124	125 130	190 0 to Dec.	3 0 to Dec.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	72	77 80	21 5 to 21st Aug.	3 0 to Aug.
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	7 1/2	34	44 48	120 0 to Nov.	2 10 to Nov.
326	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	1224	564 564	265 10 to 5th Feb.	3 0 to May
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	584	410 415	7 5 to Dec.	0 10 to Dec.
256	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	405	410 415	1 12 6 to Feb., 1851	72 6d. Feb., 1850
256	Wheel Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	7 1/2	8	—	—
256	Wheel Buller (copper), Redruth	5	57 1/2	57 1/2	—	—
124	Wh. Castle and Boswell (tin & copper)	5	20	20	—	—
100	Wheel Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31	31	—	—
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	120	110	110	—	—
5000	Wheel Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranuthnoe	40	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—
430	Wheel Low (tin), Helston	33	31	31	—	—
112	Wheel Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	140	140	—	—
512	Wheel Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	8 1/2	44	42 43	—	—
40	Wheel Oriel, St. Just, Cornwall	140	230	230	—	—
240	Wheel Reith (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	75	84	—	—
198	Wheel Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	210	210	—	—
520	Wheel Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	8 1/2	36	38 40	—	—
1024	Wheel Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinnear, Cornwall	9 1/2	32	31 1/2	—	—
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	304 31	31 1/2	—	—

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.
5000	Alcan Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	3	3	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	3 10 0 to Dec., 1844	—
12000	Cobra Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	31 1/2	31 1/2	5 10 0 to Jan., 1852	2 1/2 to Jan.
10000	Compañia Minera (copper), Chile	40	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 13 0 to Oct., 1850	8 1/2 to Oct., 1850
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	9 1/2	10	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10 1/2 to June, 1851
2700	Maricao (gold), Columbia	24	12	12	3 0 0 to Dec., 1851	17 to Dec., 1851
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	594	—	—	0 8 6 end of 1846	4 1/2 in 1846
17000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	4 1/2	4 1/2	33 4 0 to July, 1846	12 1/2 to Dec.
10000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29 1/2	23 1/2	15 17 6 to Dec., 1851	17 10 1/2 to Dec.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	1 12 6 to Feb., 1850	72 6d. Feb., 1850

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.	Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
940	Balloon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	3	3	3	3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	7 1/2	9 1/2
598	Bell and Lanarth (copper), Gwennap	6	4	4	2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
2000	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	5000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	7	12 1/2	12 1/2
4000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	12	1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	1 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	1200	North Wh. Buller, or St. G. South Tolgus	6	7 1/2	7 1/2
1024	Bodmin Wheel Mary (copper), Bodmin	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	4	5	5
120	Bolowall and Nanpau (tin), St. Just	20	18	18	1500	Pendarg (lead), Carnarvon	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plymouth	3	5 1/2	5 1/2	5000	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	1 1/2	2	2
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	5	5	2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
2400	Boscon (tin), St. Just	1	5	5	1024	Penzance Consols (tin) Sancerre	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
4000	Branch Goch Slate and Slab Quarries	4	4	4	1000	Pölberrö (tin), St. Agnes	15	13 1/2	13 1/2
3000	Broughdy (lead), Wales	1 1/2	4	4	2000	Polgar and Llanccarrow (copper and tin)	1 1/2	2	2
3390	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2 1/2	12	12	1024	Prince Albert Cons. (tin), Perranuthnoe	1 1/2	16	16
7500	Buaparo (tin and copper), Gwinnear	1	2	2	1948	Rhoswydol and Bacheidion (lead) Wales	3 1/2	4	4
5000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	7	7	5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4 1/2	4	4
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	2	2	2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	3 1/2	3 1/2
4090	Calstock Consols (copper)	7	4 1/2	4 1/2	1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	956	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	28
2000	Carbonyl (tin and copper), Crowan	4 1/2	4	4	2000	South of Scotland	1 1/2	1	1
3000	Cartmel Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	5 1/2	4	4	300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	25	30	3 3 1/2
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	42 1/2	14	14	9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Bear Ferris	30	40	40
900	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	21	50	50 52 1/2	999	Spears Moor (copper), St. Just	1	3	3
1024	Chyprase (tin and copper), St. Enoder	3 1/2	4	4	667	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	3	3
3000	Cood Mawr Pool (lead), Llanwrst	10	10	10	120	Tary Consols (copper), near Tavistock	9 1/2	5	5
8510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15 1/2	5	5	129	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ives, Liskeard	11 1/2	10	10
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	10	3 1/2	3 1/2	1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1 1/2	3	3
500	Coat Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	10	10	1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
1600	Craig-y-Mynydd (lead), Llanidloes, Mont.	84	10 1/2	10 1/2	1024	Trebarrah, Perranuthnoe	1 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
326	Crane and Boleas (copper), Camborne	21 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	17 1/2	5	5
1000	Cwm Daron, Wales	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	4 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
1000	Cwm Ert (lead), Cardiganshire	7	2 1/2	2 1/2	2000	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
9000	Cyffnawdd Fawr (lead), Llanegryn	3 1/2	1	1	2000	Trevelyan (copper), Helston	7 1/2	5	5
3000	Dalriev (copper and lead), Brecon	1 1/2	5	5	2048	Trevelyan (tin and copper)	2 1/2	3	3
1000	Daron (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3	2	2	4000	Tyn-y-Worgold (silver), near Carnarvon	4 1/2	4	4 1/2
7100	Darwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	2	2	600	Tywarthayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	60	15	15
4156	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	2 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	12 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (copper), Tav.	10	6 1/2	6 1/2	6000	Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinnear	2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5120	Disrude (copper) Ireland	2	5	5	5000	Walgargan Consols (copper), Phillack	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Guilva	5	7	7	1024	West Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
4000	Dolwyddelan (copper), Merioneth	4 1/2	1	1	6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
198	Drift Moor (tin), Sancerre	2	2	2	512	West Dore (copper), Sancerre	1 1/2	3	3 1/2
3000	Dyngwyn (lead), Wales	10 1/2	13	13	1024	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blaize	40	50	50
1024	East Alfred Consols (lead & cop.)	2 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1 1/2	12	12
256	East Basset (copper) Redruth	15	12	14 1/2	1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blaize	10	10	10
1948	East Crowndale (copper), Tavistock	6	3	3	300	West Seton (copper), Camborne	73	100	100
200	East Daron (lead), Tavistock	19	80	85 90	940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14 1/2	1	1
4000	East Gurnee Lake Junction (copper)	3	12	12	1024	West Trevelyan (copper), Gwennap	15	10	10
512	East Tamar and Wheel Maude, Redruth	5 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	512	West Wheel Frances (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	13	